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DAWN

—V. D. Chahwan, Sholapur.

THESE ARE OUR MUSIC-MAKERS

—See page 3.

TOPICAL FILM—THE ENEMY OF TO-MORROW!

By N. V. ESWAR

The force of events is propelling the scattered pieces of our world towards a central point. And there is keen desire to come close together to form a single unit, once this ghastly business of war is finished. So that the birth of a new world seems almost an established fact. But the topical film of our day will not allow such a desired transformation to take place so easily. What is more, the enemy in the topical film is so subtle and as yet unsuspected that it is apt to be quite unconsciously ignored. And it is such ignoring that undermines the best thought-out plan when the time comes for its translation into a reality.

Even before the present war, almost every nation had realised what a friend they had in films to win more friends. Every attempt was made by each of them to use the services of this new friend to the utmost limit. What the Press of the nation was attempting to do feebly, the film supplemented and gave added strength to, till it became obvious that the film alone was the best friend of the nation. It needs no argument to be convinced that the best friend of the nation is hardly a good internationalist. And it is the good internationalist that is the first demand of the world to be.

With the outbreak of the present war, which is but the result of strained feelings among nations, the good offices of the nation's best friend—the film—have been harnessed into full and optimum service, in order to keep up and even raise the level of such feelings of animosity. Shorts, newsree'ls and even feature films were produced without number to show the people at home and friends abroad how cruel, wanton and inhuman the enemy is. These films forge the missing link between acrimonious feelings and hate. And hate is what sustains war.

There must be no flagging in the capacity to hate. If there is, it may lead to compromise which is not at all the desire of those who have come to blows. So what hatred there is towards the enemy should not only be maintained but added to and, if possible, multiplied a hundred fold.

MAN BECOMES A BOMB

Working along the above line, every care is taken to ensure that the topical film of to-day depict only the blackest side of the enemy. The enemy is even portrayed as subhuman and beastly. And peeps are taken into the future conditions of the uninterested and indifferent ones and portrayed elaborately in a gruesome manner to make them realise that the peace of to-morrow is conditioned by the non-existence of the enemy of to-day. Films depicting "unforgettable" incidents of the war are sent from the various fronts to shake off the complacency of those at home and abroad and make them conscious of the sort of thing they are up against

Every such film naturally adds an ounce to the grim determination of the people at home to see that the enemy is given no quarter. With determination thus roused into a passion, every newsreel that shows what is happening at the front is really a heavy blow aimed at the enemy.

To think of what the enemy would be doing to one's near and dear ones at the front and the goodly neighbours nearer home is enough to demolish ascetic patience to nothingness. But to see with one's own eyes what untold sufferings and misery they are made to undergo is making ammunition out of man. He becomes a veritable bomb. This bomb, unlike the ordinary one, will work havoc till it explodes and set innumerable others in ceaseless motion after its time.

Confined within the four walls of a theatre in comparative safety, the painful realisation of utter selfishness and helplessness gnaws mercilessly at the heart. Consequently, a set of emotions is released which, though necessarily suppressed for the moment, will find violent expression one way or other. The desire for personal revenge will take deep root, and should any wavering of spirit reveal itself in the conduct of the war, it will come forward to close up the fissure That is these newsreels, shorts and feature films of a propagandic nature play on the emotions of the people of a whole country and hitch the successful ending of the war on the complete satisfaction of these emotions. The night of strife and travail will thus gain in length and the dawn of the longed for rosy to-morrow recede farther and farther. Perhaps the hoped for to-morrow will be prevented from peeping in even at a later date.

No matter how long the present war lasts, it will certainly be terminated. Far more important then than laying the foundations of a new world order is ensuring that the immediate post-war period will not be one of preparing for another war as it often happened in the past.

The above condition will, however, be difficult to achieve, if the topical films of to-day are let loose on the world. For, while the rumblings of the machines of war would have died away in the distance and history remain mute, the topical film of to-day would go on re-creating before millions what had been. The yesterdays will be but to-days, and the past will be the living present then. Without any mental effort on their part, millions of future generations will be able to see for themselves what privations and miseries their forbears suffered at the hands of others. And with the masses seeing is believing. There is no higher authority than sight with them. Neither do the masses put a philosophical or even scientific interpretation on history. Sight excites their emotions and the masses are swayed by the latter in their actions.

KEEPING BITTERNESS ALIVE

It is not impossible then to imagine that the frightful existence of to-day will again be relieved. The vividness of the incidents portrayed and the sacredness vested on them by the "unerring" eye of the camera will tend to keep the squabbles of to-day will again be relieved. The minds of the masses. The memory of and factual existence in the unpleasant past both conspire together to goad one to be vengeful. Reason comes in quite handy to a mind nurtured on grievances. Such a mind is ever on the alert to snatch the first opportunity to express the depth of its mortification. And a mortified mind inflicts grosser injuries on others than it ever suffers mentally. That is: old feuds will not only be kept alive but provide the hot-bed for the birth and multiplication of numerous others.

The topical film of to-day will not allow the wounds of the past to heal properly. Contrariwise it will cut open again and again the same wounds to the point of laceration. And the memory of wounds inflicted by others, made too real through the film, is not the one element that will bring the nations together. This is exactly what will keep them at arms length. The relations among them will always be of a suspicious and strained nature. They can never be open and direct. With the different nations of the world suspecting one another, as if by mutual agreement, any expectation of a better world is not only foolish but even moonshine.

The topical film of to-day would thus keep the world of to-morrow where it is to-day, even though many would be thirsting for a new order of affairs. In other words, the world of to-morrow has to fear more from the above type of films than from even dive bombers and tanks. Far more powerful and dangerous than these missiles is the film which would keep alive the unpleasant past and there through incite generations to fly at one another's throat decades hence. The topical film of to-day is the weapon behind all weapons of war. As such it has to disappear before all else, if there is to be permanent peace in the world.

THE ENEMY!

The present war is certain to be followed by a period of progressive disarmament. But any disarmament programme would be partial and futile if it does not include the burning of all topical films that have so far been turned out. For it is this type of films that to-day generate and keep aflame the determination to man the engines of war by inflating the emotional side of man. And there is no guarantee that such films, if kept in cold storage, will not be made use of by future unscrupulous political adventures. In fact, the history of the world does not justify the hope that, after the churning process in the shape of a war, people would start at a given moment to behave in the way idealists would want them to. What is, however, true is that the loftier the ideals of an age, the deeper seems to be the abyss to which mankind sinks. So that the only alternative is to bury away the source of disruption beyond reach.

The enemy is known. And it must be put out before it is able to do much damage. Computation of costs does not reveal wisdom. For, despite these setbacks the world will one day come together. This has to happen, as this is what Nature has been working at down countless centuries. And no sacrifice will be counted too costly then. Only nonsensical sentimentalism about wastage and false national prestige will dictate the necessity of preserving such a great enemy of the world of to-morrow as the topical film of to-day. But it must not be that the world did not know of the enemy in time.

The topical propaganda film is the subject of this slashing attack by Mr. Eswar who fears that animosities engendered by them to-day may jeopardise all chances of securing peace to-morrow.

We would like to present the other side of the picture also—if any reader wishes to reply to this article.

VICTIMS OF FASCISM

A Chinese peasant and his wife as depicted in the Hollywood film, "China". Are such anti-Fascist propaganda films a menace to the future world peace?

A True Story From Russia

She Did Her Duty!

By BORIS GOTSEV

Germans hanged Anne Beloretskaya, a physician, from the balcony of her house in the suburbs of Gomel, and, for five days, was her body not removed. As they passed it, men took off their caps, women wiped away tears and the older people crossed themselves.

Before the war Anne Beloretskaya was not so very well-known for she had come there to work in the district hospitals only in 1940. It was bedside of her patients that German invaders found her when they occupied the city.

Within several days the patients were thrown out and the premises were fitted up as hospital for German soldiers. Anne Beloretskaya went to work in the only remaining hospital for civilians. Although she did not know much, she did know all the horrors perpetrated by the Hitlerites, and was aware that children, youth and old people were being sent to bondage in Germany.

Orders, posted by Germans, threatened with death those men and women who failed to appear at the labour exchange for shipment to Germany. People went to all extremes to escape this cruel fate. Some poured sulphuric acid over their bodies, flopped off fingers or jumped out of windows to break their legs. Despite all the hardships brought by German occupation, these Russian people preferred death to being sent to the land they hate so much.

Valentina and Nadezhda Makushkina, two sisters, hid in the collars or stayed with friends for over a month. Germans came to their mother three times demanding that she tell them the whereabouts of her daughters. Even when threatened with death, she repeated that she did not know where they were.

In one frosty winter night shivering with cold the sisters came home. The house was raided at six in the morning and the girls were taken to the labour exchange where their passports were taken away. They were told to report on the following day, but, when the time came, they were in bed with fever and their legs were swollen. They had injected 100 grams of kerosene hypodermically.

By a stroke of luck the Makushkina sisters escaped punishment meted to those who attempt to evade shipment to Germany. For instance, their chum, Maria Petrova, who had placed onion and salt in the wound she had made in her leg was hanged in market place. In Mokhov blacksmiths were shot for refusing to go to Germany.

People due for shipment to Germany were hoarded in the camp of Novobelitsa in the outskirts of Gomel, the scene of many tragedies. Children, women and men were taken to the railway station in separate motor trucks. Children would stretch their little hands towards their mothers who were helpless to do anything but to wring their hands.

On one occasion the little thirteen-year-old Nina Bodunova tore her hand free from a German and ran to her mother saying, "Mummy, I don't want to go without you." The mother threw her arms around the child and held her tight pleading with the Hitlerite not to take her away. The German soldier pulled the child away from her mother's arms and dragged her towards the truck. The little girl beat and bit him until finally she again broke loose and ran towards her mother. The child was instantly killed by a blow which crashed her skull.

It was for doing all that she could for such unfortunate people that Anne Beloretskaya was murdered. She issued thousands of statements to the effect that people threatened with shipment to Germany had tuberculosis, gastric ulcers or some other ailment. When the Hitlerites discovered this stratagem Anne was arrested by the Gestapo, brutally tortured and then hanged.

(Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee).

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THESE ARE OUR MUSIC-MAKERS

Some Of The Giants Of India's Classical Sangeet Who Participated In Vikram Celebrations In Bombay

A painting of King Vikramaditya that was exhibited at the Music Congress.

By D. G. TENDULKAR

Under the auspices of Vikramaditya Celebrations Committee, Bombay observed Vikram Samvat 2000, with a feast of Music, perhaps unique of its kind in India. The feast commenced on Thursday January 27th at 6-30 P.M. and ended on Wednesday, February 2 at 6-30 A.M.. There were eight sittings; each lasting a minimum of four hours and the last sitting continued for twelve hours non-stop.

The programme consisted of Hindusthani and Karnatak (South Indian classical) music. Not less than fifty of India's distinguished artistes participated in making the Music Congress a success. The University Hall, was chosen for this grand festival of Indian Music. The Hall is rather narrow and longish. with a gallery running on the p, with no pillars to obstruct one's vision. It is built of stone, its architecture is church-like. There is no oriental touch about it and perhaps Indian classical music could never have dreamt of entering it. (Bombay has no special hall for music concerts). It looked like an odd bottle holding our grand old wine of music. To the credit of the hall, there is pretty garden around it, with two or more tall palm trees. There are plots of lawns and benches meant for public use.

No Place For The Poor!

The grand Indian melodies were gushing out of the Hall in search of human ears but instead they were greeted by parked motor cars, whose occupants were occupying comfortable sofas inside the Hall. The rich patrons are no doubt lovers of music otherwise they would not have sat silently hearing the music for hours and days together instead having their usual enjoyment in Willingdon Club, C.C.I., Taj and other places of effortless enjoyment. Poor music lovers could not afford to pay the high charges: and therefore the poor folk tried to get in the garden but it was well protected by the police, volunteers and Pathans. Loudspeakers were not installed perhaps with the idea that Vikramaditya would not like it! The great Emperor Vikramaditya was a great musician and great patron of arts. Historians have not yet revealed his personality in toto but all agree that he was great lover of arts and humanity. His mission in life was propagation of happiness and arts throughout the world, then known to him. The great musicians of Hindusthani school mustered strong to pay their homage to the greatest patron of music. The Karnatak school, perhaps the oldest school of Indian music was represented by a few. There is a common ground between these two classical schools, and each of them can rightfully claim our highest esteem. Unfortunately, there are prejudices which come in the way of justified recognition of their claims. One day let us hope the wall of separate existence will crumble and enable the meeting of the two.

Many of our princes claim their descent from the Sun, the Moon and what not and possibly there must be some proud of Vikramaditya too. Among the audience only two princes were to be seen and they were there for few hours on the last day Bombay is haunted by all princes because of the race-course and other amenities, our modern city supplies; but on this unique occasion the princes of India remained conspicuous by their absence. Possibly they don't believe in encouraging useless old things like classical music. They live with the times and it is fitting that they patronize race-courses and rumba dances. In contrast to the princes the rich folk of Bombay mustered strong to grace this occasion. Ball-room dancing, clubs and poker parties, and race-courses have not completely devastated their taste. Possibly cricket matches have enabled them to cultivate patience for long sittings.

The Grand Old Man

Among the musicians, there was the ninety year old Gayan Samrat Khan Saheb Alladiya Khan. The old man, clad in spotlessly white dhoti, black shervani and rosy pheta came regularly to grace the occasion. As Dr. Jayakar put it he is the Everest of our Hindusthani classical music. He sat on the front row every day, patiently hearing all the musicians, slightly nodding his head, otherwise motionless. Unlike others he showed all round interest in vocal as well as instrumental music. His interest was so keen that in order to enjoy Sarod played by wizard Hafizalli Khan of Gwalior Durbar, he climbed the rostrum and sat near the artiste. Any other person in Alladiya Khan's position, practically monopolizing the respect of musical world, would not have paid tribute to another artiste in the manner Gayan Samrat did.

Alladiya Khan's presence in the celebrations was more than just a token of his respects to Vikramaditya. The old man, who needs help even to stand up sang for forty minutes to round up the celebration. He started at 5-30 A.M. Many wondered whether Khan Sahib would be able to stand the strain. He gave us songs, melodious and graceful which Gayan Samrat alone could offer. Khan Sahib was accompanied by his son Bhurji Khan and his favourite pupil Kesarabai Kerkar. The tired audience got morning shower of heavenly music from Alladiya Khan.

There is no other musician in

HINDU OR MUSLIM?

Ustad Allahdiya Khan, a devout Muslim who wears a 'dhotie', is the embodiment of the cultural unity of India.

India to-day who can be compared with Alladiya Khan. I have been hearing him for the last 25 years. He used to sing and give tuitions in the house of which I was an adopted child. The old man never looked young because I remember him with grey hair since I first saw him. His snow white beard trimly cut and shaved under the chin like those of old musicians in one of the distinguished remarks of Alladiya's personality. Khan Sahib was a harsh tutor. He would never encourage an unintelligent pupil to learn singing. He is aristocrat by nature and moved in small circles of rich patrons and exceptionally gifted musicians. But unlike others he never has indulged in running down other musicians.

There are many anecdotes relating to Alladiya Khan's career. Once Khan Sahib was interrupted by a rich patron to sing a particular rag. Alladiya respectfully retorted: "As you please. Don't you see I ornamenting your favourite donkey for your pleasure?" As a great artist, Khan Sahib tolerates no disturbance of any sort from any body howsoever lofty he might be Alladiya is not a prodigy. I mean by this that what he is to-day is due to life-long efforts and extremely hard work. For decades he worked daily (from 9 P.M to 3 A.M.) to perfect his voice and the technique of music. It is no wonder that even to-day at the age of 90 he has not lost his mastery over songs. It happened once that he failed to take particular tan and got so annoyed with himself that he asked his friends to cut his throat. There are several interesting anecdotes to fill a big book.

Aladiya Khan is attached to Kolhapur State and has influenced the musical taste of the province of Bombay. He has given tuitions to a few but his most distinguished pupil to-day is Kesarabai Kerkar. Alladiya's son Marjikhan, who died few years ago was a great musician. But unlike others Aladiya, though a devout Muslim knows no communal prejudices. He is extremely regular in life Till last year he was regularly seen walking along Chawpati sands and enjoying the breeze in the Hanging Gardens. His long life is devoted to the art of music and has inspired many.

Ustad Faiyaz Khan is now over 60. He is today perhaps the most popular idol. He loves singing as much as others love hearing him. He is bohemian in the best sense of the word. He is simple like child and accessible to all. He has won perhaps more medals than Goering has ever dreamt of. When he wears those medals, he looks like a sever statue. His peculiar music-drunk face, always clean shaved, and with Kaiser moustaches and eyes with heavy pounches hanging under them lend him peculiar character. He looks formidable but in reality he is lovable person. The volume of his voice is like rapidly moving water-fall. It has a peculiar charm which never fails to move the hearts of music lovers. The resonance of his voice touches the chords of heart. The appeal of his music is irresistible. The charm of his music does not lie so much in technique as his spontaneous ever fresh renderings. He has charming personality and his unconventional and democratic manners win him friends He gives perhaps the biggest number of concerts in the public and on the radio. Some say he plays to the gallery. I think this observation is extremely unkind to the great artist whose love for the audience is as great as his love for music

Does Not Play To The Gallery

Mustaque Hussein of Rampoor is an old man of sixty or more but his mastery over 'tans' is superb. The bearded old man with Fez on his head is a picture of the Hindusthani musician. His slim body and well-cut face add to his severe character. He can tolerate no nonsense. He will never play to gallery. Mustaque Hussain is not only master of musical technique but also possesses clear and metallic voice. The legend goes that Ustad Hussain used to train his voice by putting his head inside earthern pot. He takes his vocation seriously and deserves respect.

Khadi-Clad Omkarnath

Pandit Omkarnath hails from Surat. He is chela of saint-musician Vishnu Digambar Paluskar whom he very much resembles. He is tall and broad in physique. He always wears long khadi-silk kafni. His massive chest enables him to produce musical volume unparalleled in India today. He sings like a swimmer in the stormy sea of music. Omkarnath is not only a musician but a scholar. He believes that the growth and quality of plants could be influenced by certain notes of music. It is said that he once offered his services to Jagadish Chandra Bose to carry on scientific experiments to study the effects of music on the development of plants.

Omkarnath believes in the purity of Indian classical music. To frame his formidable voice he leans on four tambooras. He is over forty and we can expect that his contribution to classical music will steadily increase

A Great Musician From Punjab

Bade Gulamali Khan, mighty son of the Punjab, was probably a new find for the Bombay public. His huge body conceals his melodious voice from those who believed in science of physiognomy. His formidable moustaches lend a peculiar character to his chubby face and small eyes. When he opens his mouth he can create the most aesthetic musical images. He has a great future and even to-day in popularity he can equal Fayaz Khan.

A Muslim Pundit

Rahimuddin Khan of Indore State can rightly be called a pundit. He sings Sanskrit songs with perfect dictim and charming voice. His speciality is Dhrupad rag—the most ancient mode of Indian singing.

Among the women artistes, M. S. Subbalakshmi, Kesarabai Kerkar, Gangubai of Hubli, Roshanara Begum, Hirabai Barodekar deserve popularity and our high esteem. Kesarabai is well-known in Bombay for her faultless exposition of classical music. Her music is like a perfect symphony, well-planned and faultlessly executed. Hirabai Barodekar can be described as a nightingale pouring out melodies where and when she wants. She belongs to Karim Khan school.

Sweet Siren Of The South

M. S. Subhalakshmi of Madras, the most popular musician of the South is a prodigy of our times. Though under thirty she surpasses many elderly musicians. Her voice is perhaps the sweetest in India. She can sing Karnataki music even to the Hindusthani music-lovers and make them appreciate it. In the South she attracts enormous audience and many a time police use their batons to keep order. Recently when she visited Ceylon, the South Indian plant workers prostrated before her train and compelled Subbalakshmi to give them songs. Unlike our cinema stars, the South Indian nightingale is not satisfied with her present popularity and is making ceaseless efforts to learn more and more. Watch her! She will succeed in popularizing Karnataki music throughout India.

Instrumental music in India has a hoary tradition. Observe our artistic old instruments and you will be convinced with what care and love they were made. South Indian instruments except violin like the music have remained purely Indian. In the North certain musical instruments have been borrowed from Persia and Afghanistan. Our instrumentalists can hold their own. If any proof is needed hear Hafizali Khan of Gwalior playing Sarod. Allaudin Khan hailing from Bengal peasantry is another master of Sarod. For him no instrument is difficult to play. He is to-day 68 but you will hardly believe it if you see his steady hands handling a delicate instrument like Sarod. Vilayat Khan of Delhi, hardly 25, is master of Sitar. For Tabla, there is no better exponent than Teerkwa of Rampur. His speed is like that of arrow and his personality like a runner. Parbatsing from Gwalior is a picture of old pakwajist. His red coat, typical turban, Rajput beard and thick, strong fingers, give him a particular stamp. He is the best Pakwaji from Northern India.

The tradition of our other great arts such sculpture is of the past. But with music it is not so.

There are many so-called cultured people who see no beauty in our classical music. It is their fault. I wonder how many of these club-adicts enjoy Western classical music! To appreciate our music, we must hear it with patience and respect.

Our homage to Vikramaditya and Tansen can be considered genuine and real, only when we can bring the classical music to the people. Our classical music has reached such perfection that it cannot be taught by few years training as is done to-day in our cities. Our Kaccha musicians call themselves professors and establish academics. What a degradation! See how our Ustads have devoted their lives to the study of classical music.

The classical music of India can be learnt and appreciated only through patient hearing and hard work. There is no short cut to it. To keep the tradition and the purtiy of our music will be done only if we give the opportunity to the largest number of people to hear it. Music Congress is alright—but it should grow like Indian National Congress and not remain aloof from the people like Liberal Federations.

> The light of thy music illumines the world.
> The life breath of thy music runs from sky to sky.
> The holy stream of thy music breaks through all stony obstacles and rushes on.
>
> —*RABINDRANATH TAGORE.*

Reginald Reynolds Foresees

Indian Capitalists Supporting Government

Reginald Reynolds is the young English writer who lived for many years in Gandhiji's Ashram and was chosen by the Mahatma to deliver his 'ultimatum' to the Viceroy in 1930.

Reynolds, a pacifist and anti-Imperialist, has all along been working in Britain for the cause of Indian and Colonial freedom.

This article, received through the Worldover Press Service of America, should be read with particular interest in view of the various plans for industrial expansion now being discussed in India.

Important political repercussions in India are foreseen by a British correspondent of Worldover Press as a result of economic and financial policies now being carried out. The British writer, Mr. Reginald Reynolds, points out that Indian financiers and businessmen, who as a group were strongly Nationalist in sympathy and were competing increasingly with Great Britain as a source of capital for Indian industrial development, are now being tied to the Government of India by virtue of the fact that they have no alternative but to invest their capital in Government of India bonds.

Indian businessmen and investors can no longer buy industrial equipment from Great Britain because Great Britain has none to sell. They cannot buy it in the United States or elsewhere because the Government has bought up all foreign exchange. There is virtually no place for Indian capital to go except into Government bonds. This channeling of capital is reinforced by a recent Government order forbidding fresh capital issues altogether. The result is that in the future there will be a great Indian moneyed interest which will undoubtedly support the Government.

British Policy

Mr. Reynolds shows that it has always been British policy to keep a good proportion of loans in India. He quotes the historian Horace Wilson, who wrote in his continuation of Mill's "History of British India" in the middle of the last century. "The inconveniences which it (the Public Debt) occasions are fully compensated by the connection which it maintains between the Government and the found-holders, a large proportion of whom are natives of the country, and who are thus interested in the stability of the ruling power."

In 1933 the "Investor's Chronicle" developed the same theme, with the explanation that it was "to the interest of the Indian investor, as much as to the British, to preserve the credit of the Indian Government."

Sterling Debt Becomes Rupee Debt.

This analysis of Mr. Reynolds' throws a new light on the startling change in India's debt relationship to Great Britain, a change which was examined last spring by the London "Economist". The "Economist" after showing that India was rapidly ceasing to be a debtor country in relation to Britain, and was in fact repatriating its sterling debt at an unprecedented speed, gave as a reason for this movement of capital the enormous British expenditures in India for war purposes.

Mr. Reynolds asserts that the capital movement was simply accelerated, but not caused, by the war, and continues to be a part of the general Government policy. In support of this theory he cites the fact that the British Treasury in 1941 spent about 216 million pounds to buy sterling stocks issued by the Government of India, stocks which it then sold to the Government of India, thereby wiping out the greater part of the sterling loans. The Indian Government raised the money to purchase these stocks by issuing fresh rupee stock, for which the favourable Indian balance made plenty of money available.

Thus the Indian public debt continues to mount, the only important change being that it is now almost wholly a rupee debt, the bondholders being mostly domiciled in India although holders of the sterling stocks were given the option of purchasing the new rupee issues at the time the British Treasury bought out the sterling bondholders.

The 'commercial' holdings in India remain at about 240 to 250 million pounds—the pre-war figure. It is anticipated that British shipping to India will remain fairly steady after the war as long as mail contracts and the like continue under British supervision. The repartriation of the sterling debt will, however, mean an important loss to the British Exchequer, since Income-Tax on the new rupee loans will be collected by the Government of India.(—(Worldover Press.)

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MOSCOW, Feb. 12.

Reuter's special correspondent cables:—

The Red Army is to-day sweeping forward on a 200 mile front against the entire flank of Hitler's army in South Russia, which protects roads into Rumania and the Ploesti oil fields. General Vatutin has struck a strategic blow by capturing the Tovkova railway junction and has now gained control of two branch, lines running down in to the Odessa-Lvov trunk railway which is von Manstein's lifeline for his forces at Kherson, Nikolaev and Odessa.

Shepetovka was the centre for switching the German reserves to various parts of the southern front. Although it had lost much of its value since the fall of Rovno, it was the junction of two great German panzer armies which are now forced to retreat towards Tarnopol and Proskurov respectively.

The loss of Shepetovka also deprives the Germans of the free use of armoured trains in the south. Shepetovka was encircled before it was captured. Before the Russians entered the town from the south-west in the sugar factories suburb, they had to fight off heavy German counter-attacks involving as many as 120 German tanks at a time.

With his Odessa-Lvov lifeline now exposed to this new drive, von Manstein is already committed to defending its approaches at its eastern end.

Since the fall of Nikopol and Apostolovo, he has halted his retreat in the Eastern Dnieper Bend and is preparing to hold up Russian advance on the new line barring approaches to the main Black Sea cities. Around the iron ore city of Krivoi Rog, which is already far behind the Russian advance, Soviet forces under General Malinovsky and General Koniev are advancing to more favourable positions to launch a general assault on this last German Bastion in the Dnieper Bend.

Doomed Divisions

North of the bend in the Shpola trap ten doomed German divisions have been split up into four groups and are being systematically cut up by a huge ring of Russian guns.

Field Marshal von Manstein made one desperate attempt to relieve his trapped forces in the last 24 hours by flinging in reserves of infantry and panzers, but he lost seventy tanks and guns after a fierce tank and infantry battle. Soviet guns, tanks and tank busters round the pocket beat off all German attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Inside the Shpola pocket two German battalions have been wiped out at one point and 1,000 more Germans were killed at another in latest fighting.

The Red Air Force is thwarting all German efforts to relieve their encircled forces from the air. Soviet airmen have shot down 25 more Junkers 52 troops and transport planes which were attempting to bring in supplies and rescue some of the Germans.

EMULATE EXAMPLE OF J. N. TATA

Sir S. Saklatvala's Advice To Undergraduates

POONA, Feb. 11

"Commerce to-day is not merely a matter of buying and selling as the uninitiated think. I would say that commerce consists of promoting national industry and wealth for the greatest good of the greatest number" said Sir Sorabji Saklatvalla, addressing the first annual social gathering of the Brihunmaharashtra College of Commerce, this evening.

Sir Sorabji continued: "While we, industrialists judge a thing by its results, the standard I would ask you to apply in judging an industrial venture is how does it benefit the country and the people?"

He advised the students to emulate the qualities of Mr. J. N. Tata, a man of vision, courage and resource and above all a man having a supreme sense of duty. "To him, Sir Sorabji Saklatvalla said "business which did not bring benefit to the country was not worth pursuing."—A. P.

RATIONING STARTS IN SIND

KARACHI, Feb. 13.

The first surplus province in India to ration foodstuffs, Sind, to-day embarked on rationing by introducing it, in the first instance, in Karachi urban area, to be followed soon after in other big towns such as Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpur.

The system adopted is that followed in Bombay with slight modifications to suit the local conditions.

The Government, operating through two huge syndicates, known as the Wheat Syndicate and the Food Grains Syndicate—the Chairman of both of which is Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta—will be the sole wholesaler.—A. P.

DESPERATE NAZI ATTACKS ON ANZIO BEACHHEAD

Cassino Turned Into Arena Of Epic Mauling Matches: Allies Take Up Defensive Role

LONDON, Feb. 12.

It was officially announced at the Allied Headquarters to-day that Castel Gandolefo where the Pope's summer farm is, now lies in the battle area and contains a heavy saturation of German forces.

"Whenever vital enemy targets appear there, they will of necessity be bombed", the official announcement said.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE

The Allied struggle against continuous German attacks on the Anzio beachhead is desperate, according to an American broadcast from Naples to-day.

Reuter's special correspondent cables that the Germans are keeping up their blows from the north and the Allies have now taken on a defensive role. According to him fighting on the Cassino front where Allied troops are trying to relieve the beachhead is fiercer than ever.

Reuter's special correspondent at the Fifth Army Advance Headquarters, cabling on Friday at midnight stated:—

Observers, drivers and cameramen who returned from the Anzio beachhead to-night confirm President Roosevelt's assessment of the situation there as "tense."

One observer told me: "The whole area is a military objective. The Germans are simply pouring shells across day and night without a moment's letup.

An American newsreel operator said the Germans are using a shell which rips through roof to basement and explodes ten seconds later. We have had magnificent air cover, but as soon as our planes are out of sight the "Luftwaffe" is back in the sky dive-bombing unmercifully.

Despite the grim picture and the fact that each man seems to have had narrower escape than his colleague, all declared their intention of returning within a few days.

EPIC MAULING MATCHES!

Cassino streets were to-day an arena of one of the epic mauling matches of the whole Italian campaign. American infantry and tanks keeping up their torrential assault have battered their way through a few more houses.

This is the sort of battle it is—battle for a house, for a room, for a protective wall. Fifth Army men will have to struggle for each square yard of an area in which the dead already lie closer than in graveyards.

Even then the occupation will be worthless, unless a monastery towering above the town is neutralised as a German strong point. German machineguns mounted on walls on the Abbey opened up on American infantrymen as they fought their way up the steep hillside through pill boxes and fortified gun emplacements.—Reuter.

EDES—ELAS CEASE FIRE AGREEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent cables:—

Following the agreement officially announced in Cairo on Thursday between Edes and Elas, Greek patriot groups, to cease fighting each other, an effort is being made to arrange for a military understanding between them. In accord with the Greek Government, representatives of General Headquarters, Cairo, are serving as mediators.

It is not expected that there will be any fusion of Edes and Elas which are still divided on political issues. The present negotiations are on a strictly military basis.—Reuter.

DOWN WITH CARTELS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The United States Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Wendell Berge, speaking here to-day attacked International Cartels and called on Britain and the United States "to take their stand against private restrictive arrangements in the postwar world and together to seek to stamp them out". He added: "America can never have a foreign policy based on principles of democracy and goodwill so long as the international trend is dominated by Cartels".—Reuter.

NAHAS PASHA CONFIDENT OF ARAB UNITY

CAIRO, Feb. 12.

The Egyptian Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, forecast the speedy realisation of Arab unity, when he spoke to-day on the occasion of King Farouk's birthday.

"I have great hopes that our aim will be achieved and that it will be given to us to see in the near future these brother nations assured of solid co-operation", he said. Arab Union would make the States stronger and more respected, he added.

Egypt was ready for the post-war period to which the Government was giving profound study.—Reuter.

Daylight Offensive Resumed

Objectives In Central And Western Germany Bombed

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Allied daylight air offensive carried on with only break of two days since January 23, was resumed early today. Fighter patrols went up over the Straits of Dover soon after daybreak and later big forces of bombers were heard passing over London.

The American Headquarters announces: "B-24 Liberators of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe escorted by P-47 Thunderbolts and P-51 Mustangs today bombed German military installations in the Pas de Calais area in occupied France. It was the 13th operation by the Strategic Air Forces in sixteen days."

A British Air Ministry 'communique' today stated "last night that Mosquitos of the Bomber Command attacked objectives in central and western Germany. Mines were also laid in enemy waters. None of our aircraft is missing."

The Air Ministry announces that early last night there was slight enemy air activity, mainly over south east England, including the London area. Bombs were dropped at several places. Some damage and a small number of casualties have been reported.—Reuter.

U. S. WARSHIPS POUND JAP HELD ATOLL

PEARL HARBOUR, Feb. 11.

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific reported tonight that United States warships yesterday bombarded an important Japanese held Atoll in Marshal Islands.

United States army planes raided Japanese occupied Atolls and a navy bomber raided Wake island.

American submarines have sunk twelve more Japanese supply ships in the Far East, it is officially announced here.—Reuter.

20 JAP PLANES DESTROYED IN RAID ON RABAUL

Twenty Japanese planes, were shot down when 250 Allied planes attacked Rabaul on Wednesday. Only two Allied planes were lost.

In New Guinea, at least 1,200 Japanese dead have been counted in the Saidor area where Australian and American troops have joined forces. Many of the Japanese died from starvation and disease.

At least 30 Japanese barges have been knacked out during Allied air patrols off the New Guinea coast.—Reuter.

"Oklahoma" Afloat Again

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The United States Navy Department reports that the United States battleship, "Oklahoma", which capsized in the attack on Pearl Harbour, is now afloat again. The "Oklahoma" which is vessel of 29,000 tons was built in 1914. It mounted ten 14-inch guns and 24, five-inch guns. Its sister ship, battleship "Nevada", was also damaged at Pearl Harbour and has since been under reconstruction.—Reuter.

New Deputy Commander Of U. S. Pacific Fleet

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Increasing importance of the naval air service in the war against Japan is recognised in an announcement that the Commander of the United States Airforces of the Pacific Fleet, Vice-Admiral John Towers, is to be Deputy Commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Vice-Admiral Towers is one of the American Navy's highest ranking airmen.—Reuter.

BOLIVIAN CABINET

LAPAZ, Feb. 12.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Bolivia with three new Ministers, two of whom belong to the Revolutionary Nationalist Party. They are Minister of Agriculture, Rafael Otazo, and the Secretary-General of the Cabinet, Walter Guevara.—Reuter.

AIR ATTACKS ON R. I. N. UNITS

Advance Towards Kaladan Village On Arakan Front

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Units of the Royal Indian Navy's coastal forces, out on patrol recently in Burmese coastal waters, were spotted by enemy aircraft and subjected to a series of low-level bombing attacks, says a Press Note.

Being well beyond the range of friendly fighters, the R.I.N. ships had to rely for defence entirely on their anti-aircraft armament and their manoeuvrability. It is a tribute to the skill with which the ships were handled and their guns manned that no bomb fell within thirty yards and they returned to their base without a scratch.

The force was led by Lieut. F. W. Oakley.

On Arakan Front

An account can now be given of how British and Indian troops, with orders not to budge at any cost, repulsed a major Japanese effort to turn our left flank and push us back on the Arakan front.

Fighting developed on Friday morning when a Japanese column, creeping round our forces, walked into Taung Bazar. But there was nothing there except a medical staging section. The enemy was, however, mopped up without difficulty by our troops who soon recaptured the place.

Patrol and shelling activity continued all the night in the hilly country covered with thick bush. The terrain here, with a number of knobs from forty feet to 100 feet in height, is ideally suited to infiltrating tactics and it is possible for the enemy to pass within a few hundred yards without being seen. In the Maungdaw area, the Japanese succeeded in pushing small parties through our lines.

One Japanese party got into a Headquarters and a senior officer had to fight in his pyjamas till 4 p. m. when the position was re-established.

East Asia Command Communique

TIDDIM AREA: On the 11th February our forces occupied a hill feature south-east of Mualbem without opposition and on the same day a Japanese position east of Fort White was occupied by our forces, says an Allied war 'communique' issued from the Headquarters of the South-East Asia Command. Our artillery bombarded enemy positions in the Fort White area.

ARAKAN FRONT: On 10th and 11th February the Japanese continued their attacks on our lines of communication and on our defensive areas south-west of Taung Bazaar. All these attacks have been repulsed, though enemy remain in the rearward areas. Heavy fighting on this front has now continued for nine days and our troops have not given any ground, though often attacked from many sides at once. They have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. In the Kaladan area our forces continued their advance and are now some miles south of the village of Kaladan.

Offensive reconnaissance were flown in the Mayu-Kaladan and Upper Chindwin areas.

During recent operations aircraft of Eastern Air Command have made more than 300 sorties daily over the battle area.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

BATTLE FOR ROME

LONDON, Feb. 12: A statement issued to-night from the Prime Minister's residence, Ten Downing Street, says: "The Prime Minister has received reports from General Wilson and General Alexander in which both the Commanders express their confidence that the great battle now proceeding for the capture of Rome will be won. In the bridgehead itself the Allies have a very strong army and superiority both in artillery and tanks. All battles are anxious as they approach the climax, but there is no justification for pessimism according to the latest reports from responsible authorities".—Reuter.

FINNISH GOVT. RESIGNS?

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 12.

There is no confirmation of reports widely circulated here that the Finnish Government has resigned. This report should, therefore, be treated with all reserve, says Reuter's special correspondent.

DETENU'S DEATH

HUBLI, Feb. 12.

Mr. Murusavirapa Ichageri, a detenu in Visapur Jail died on Thursday at Ahmednagar Civil Hospital. He was the Secretary of the Hubli Taluka Congress Committee when he was arrested under the Defence of India Rules in August 1942 and was detained at Visapur.—A. P.

Red Cross Cricket

INDIANS SURPASS SERVICES TOTAL WITH FIVE WKTS. DOWN

Brilliant Batting By Sohoni, Mushtaq And Gul Mahomed

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Red Cross Cricket match the Indian XI succeeded in outstripping the Services' total of 303 with 5 wickets in hand on Saturday. Unless something unexpected happens tomorrow morning, they should register a substantial lead at the end of the first innings

The number of spectators rose to 20,000 in the afternoon to witness the match and I should not be at all surprised if the stands are packed tomorrow.

The overnight's unbeaten pair of the Services. Skinner and Butler could not add a single run to the total this morning.

A BRILLIANT PARTNERSHIP

Sohoni and Nazar Mahomed opened the Indians innings, Mushtaq wisely stepping down to the third place in the batting order.

Nazar was unfortunately found covering the wicket while facing Butler. During his stay of 40 minutes he was as cautious as ever, collecting only 11 runs. Mushtaq joining Sohoni put on a brighter aspect on the state of affairs. Despite Jardine's shrewd changes in bowling and clever manoeuvring of positions in the field, the batsmen went on merrily till 150 was reached. At 151—after 117 runs had been added for the scond wicket—Sohoni was bowled neck and crop by an extra fast one from Butler. The outgoing batsman had scored 74, including 10 fours, in 117 minutes. The Indian skipper continued his exhilarating innings in partnership with Hazare. But at 192, he fell a victim to Skinner after he had contributed 77 off his own bat. He reached the boundary a dozen times in history of 116 minutes. Both these batsmen had appeared well set for a century each. With a little more restraint they might have attained it.

GUL MAHOMED TURNS THE TIDE AGAIN

The prospect of a tall score was soon dissipated after this. Two more wickets fell including that of great Hazare with an addition of 41 runs only. Half the side was out for 233. From 190 for 2 to 233 for 5 was a disheartening setback for the Indians. It was a brilliant catch by Carey which brought about Hazare's early downfall.

But Gul Mahomed and Rusi Mody rose to the occasion and carried the total to 342 without separation. Jardine employed all his ingenuity to break off the partnership. He called upon the services of eight bowlers and changed them frequently but without any effect. While Gul Mohamed has a chanceless 70 to his credit Mody was lucky to be dropped by Butler when 38.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Resuming their game against the Indian Team on Saturday morning the Services lost their last wicket without any addition to their overnight total of 303, Butler being clean-bowled by Bannerji in his very first over of the day. Skinner remained not out with 30 to his credit.

The Indian team then started their innings, and losing only Nazar Mohmed, knocked up 130 during the pre-lunch period.

Nazar and Sohoni started the game for the Indian side, facing attack from Butler and Carey. After nearly half an hour of the game Butler successfully appealed for l.b.w. against Nazar (34-1-11).

With the entry of Mushtaq Ali in the field some lively cricket was witnessed, dashing strokes following from both the batsmen. They added 96 to the total before the game closed for lunch. This included Sohoni's 60 and Mushtaq's 30.

FOUR WICKETS AFTER LUNCH

During the two hours that preceded the tea interval the Indian side lost four good wickets for the addition of 101 to the pre-lunch total of 132. Sohoni was the first to return to the pavilion clean-bowled by Butler a little after lunch (151—2—74). Sohoni's was a splendid effort, and his partnership with Mushtaq had yielded 117.

This brought out Hazare to the field. Mushtaq at this stage had passed his 50, and by some of his masterly strokes added to the total with lightening rapidity. His tendency to lift however cost him his wicket. He was caught in the country by Jardine off Skinner when the second century was just in sight. (192—3—77).

Kishenchand associated himself into partnership with Hazare but returned soon, being caught by Butler off Carrey at the mid-off when he was only 13. (218—4—13).

HAZARE OUT

But the greatest disaster to the Indian team was yet to follow. It came when Hazare was caught by Carey off his own delivery. (233—5—39).

Mody then joined Gul Mohmed, and the pair played out till the tea interval.

GUL MOHMED SHINES

Some bright cricket was witnessed after tea when both Gul Mohmed and Mody hitted out in all directions. The former was the more aggressive of the two, and it was a treat to see him hit out some of the most exquisitely beautiful strokes. In exactly an hour their partnership added 60, thus bringing the total nearer to the third century. Mody then raised his shoulders and with two solid strokes yielding two and three brought the third century on the board. Gul Mohmed followed up with snick in the slips which fetched him two and brought the Indian total to the 303 mark so long awaited by the crowd. At this stage he also reached his own 50 amid deafening cheers. Thereafter the score mounted rapidly, and 330 quickly went up the board. Mody had passed his 30. At 38 he was dropped on the silly mid-off by Butler off Hardstaff.

When stumps were drawn for the day the board showed 342 for five with Gul Mohmed and Mody at 70 and 40 respectively. Their partnership had yielded 109.

SCORE:

THE SERVICES (1st Innings) 303

INDIAN TEAM (1st Innings)

Nazar Mohmed, l.b.w., b Butler...	11
Sohoni, b Butler	74
Mushtaq Ali, c Jardine, b Skinner	77
V. S. Hazare, c b D. Carey	39
Kishenchand, c Butler, b Carey ...	13
Gul Mohmed, batting	70
R. S. Mody, batting	40
Extras	18
Total (for 5 wkts.)	342

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Butler	29	6	86	2
D. Carey	21	8	59	2
Dodds	10	0	67	0
Skinner	14	2	54	1
Hunt	2	0	16	0
Adhikari	5	1	15	0
Mohmed Saeed	6	2	18	0
Hardstaff	3	0	9	0

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 34; 2 for 151; 3 for 192; 4 for 218; 5 for 233.

Indian Settlers' Question Before Dominion Premiers

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The question of Indian settlers in South Africa vis-a-vis the Pegging Legislation is expected to be raised by India's delegate at the forthcoming Dominion Premiers Conference due to be held in London sometime in April. India will be represented by Sir Feroz Khan Noon. Meanwhile the question is believed to be subject of correspondence between Lord Wavell and General Smutts.

Bombay Races

FAVOURITES SCORE AT MAHALUXMI

Princess Beautiful Annexes Mysore Cup In Exciting Finish

From Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Firm favourites obliged in several events to-day at Mahaluxmi when the programme for the third day of Bombay meeting was run off. The crowd was on the decrease and the absentees were provided with the chance in the season to curse their stars.

The Gaekwar's Princess Beautiful was extremely lucky to win the Mysore Cup.

The finish in the race was so exciting that no bare eye could dare declare the verdict. Princess Beautiful who was on the rails was placed first and Savoyard who was finishing better than his companion from outside placed second. Yawar also put up a devastating run from the extreme left and kept hair-breadth margin. Orange Flower which was on the rails was a very close fourth and Toofan Mail which was fifth, finished practically in straight line.

Mac Petit's Avon Song annexed the Colaba Cup from Gay Spaniard and Camphor.

Wavell again asserted superiority when winning the Arab Derby. The champion Arab who was piloted by Raffaele in the absence of Marrs, by three lengths from Chief Ruler and for nearly half of the journey when he was last of the four runners hardly a couple did say that he would meet defeat but once after entering the straight they sighed and said that he was bigger than an Arab.

Doubles were recorded for the Maharaja of Gwalior and Baroda. Mac Petit also collected a lucrative double.

The following are the results:—

THE GATWICK PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's ENCHANTRESS II 9-2, Roberts 1
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's LIDSDOWN 8-4. Evans 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's BACHELOR'S HACK 9-2, F. Mohd. 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROOPKUMARI 8-8, Sibbritt 4
Won by short-head, 3 lengths, head.
Not run: Royal Page.
Tote paid Rs. 11 for win. Rs. 12, Rs. 12, and Rs. 17 for places.
Trainer: Maj. Jadhav.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY. Dist.—1 1/2 miles.

Prince of Berar's WAVELL 9-2, Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 9-5, Britt 2
Mr. K. T. Sampat's DAHMAN RAMZI 8-5, Sibbritt 3
Prince of Berar's HIKMAT PASHA 8-9, K. Sheriff 4
Won by 3 lengths, 5 lenths, and 3 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 55 4/5 secs.
Not run: Indemnity.
Tote paid Rs. 12 for win. Rs. 11 Rs. 11 for places.
Trainer: Mr. Mashal.

THE COLABA CUP. Dist.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. M. D. Petit's AVON SONG 7-13, Evans 1
Maharaja of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 8-10, Britt 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's CAMPHOR 8-7, Sibbritt 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's MANEATER 8-13, F. Mohd. 4
Won by: head, 2 lengths and 2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 9 2/5 secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 38 for win. Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs 11 for places.
Trainer: Mr. Buckley.

THE KIRKEE PLATE. (Div. II). Dist.—6 furlongs.

Mr. M. D. Petit's BLUETOI 7-13, Evans 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's GAY JESTER 8-6, Roberts 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PASHWANJI 9-2, Raffaele 3
Messrs. Ebrahim & Dossa's ROYAL PRINCESS 8-5, Burn ... 4
Won by: 1 1/2 length, 3 lengths and 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 16 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win. Rs 16, Rs. 25 and Rs. 29 for places.
Trainer: Mr. Buckley.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's FAIR INA 9-11, Roberts 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's LEJONG 8-11, Rook 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's MARCHEUX 9-2, Evans 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's EL MOROCCO 8-4, Sibbritt 4
Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length and 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 14 2/5 secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 21 for win. Rs. 18 and Rs. 20 for places.
Trainer: Maj. Jadhav.

THE KIRKEE PLATE (Div. IV)' Dist—6 furlongs.

Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PRINCE BULAND 9-0, Faruq Shah 1
Mrs. D. M. Mistry's HOME MADE 8-4, Virsingh 2
Mr. S. A. Rashid's PEERLESS 8-2, Hyat Mohd. 3
Messrs. Tyebjee and Randall's SWEET CHIME 8-2, Dashratsingh 4
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths and 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 17 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 40 for win. Rs. 18, Rs. 29 and Rs. 32 for places.
Trainer: J. Thomson.

THE MYSORE CUP. Dist. 1 mile.

Maharaja of Baroda's PRINCESS BEAUTIFUL 9-7, Britt 1
Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 7-7, West 2
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 7-7, Raffaele 3
Maharani of Gwalior's ORANGE FLOWER 8-4, Chavan 4
Won by: Short-head, short-head and short-head.
All ran.
Time: 1 min. 40 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 21 for win. Rs. 16, Rs. 42 and Rs. 25 for places.
Trainer: Mr. M. C. Patel.

THE KIRKEE PLATE (Div. I). Dist.—6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Baroda's SWEET DREAM 9-0, Britt 1
Prince of Berar's WINDSOR WAY 8-6, Rook 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MADAM POMPADOUR 8-12, Roberts 3
Maharani Chimnabai's BEAU BRUMMEL 8-6, Sibbritt 4
Won by 1 length, head and 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 16 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 36 for win. Rs. 17, Rs. 51 and Rs. 45 for places.
Trainer: M C. Patel.

THE KIRKEE PLATE (Div. III). Dist.—6 furlongs.

Messrs. G. Dharamsey and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's BROADCAST 8-4, Burn 1
Mrs. Justice's KEEP SMILIN' 8-8, Jones 2
Mr. K. H. Irani's NEUTRALITY 8-3, H. Singh 3
Messrs. D. G. Hill and Forsyth's ELDORADO 8-2, Brace 4
Won by 1 length, head and 1 length.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 47 for win. Rs. 21, Rs. 36 and Rs. 134 for places.
Trainer: Mr. Khairaz.

M. P.'s And Offices Under Crown

EDEN DEFENDS HOARE AND DUFF COOPER AGAINST LABOUR ATTACK

WESTMINSTER, Feb. 11.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, at the time of the appointment as Ambassador of Sir Samuel Hoare in Madrid in May, 1940, thought it very doubtful that Spain would remain neutral more than six months. He disclosed this in the House of Commons to-day, when defending the Bill which allows a certain number of Members of Parliament to accept office under the Crown and still keep their seats. It had been suggested that however good members of Parliament were, they could not be better than trained ambassadors. Sir Samuel Hoare, in particular, was attacked. Mr. Eden said that Sir Samuel Hoare was entitled to a large share of credit.

During the debate on the Bill which comes up for renewal each year, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, persistent Labour critic of Mr. Churchill and the Government, said that there were people under the Bill drawing lavish salaries on expense accounts—better than salaries.

Mr. Wakefield, Member for Swindon, was in charge of training air cadets on Expense Account and examples included a large number of regional commissioners and persons attached to Government departments. "The Prime Minister has been giving his certificates like confetti" said Mr. Bevan.

"Mr. Duff Cooper has one office after another. No one knows why. When he returned from the East, he was made Chairman of the Prime Minister's Gestapo—Lord Swindon's Committee (which is responsible for a number of activities concerned with the Home Defence). We cannot even ask questions about it without the Prime Minister getting apoplectic. We cannot even ask how money is spent, but Mr. Duff Cooper got five thousand sterling a year in charge of it."

Mr. Eden replying for Government, said that the House must not think that all the twenty members so far given certificates—who included the High Commissioners to Australia and Canada—received public money. They did not. One who as controller of dyestuffs had sent him a telegram this morning saying that he received neither remuneration nor expenses. Mr. Eden admitted danger if the practice was widely extended. That would give Government a larger numerical hold on the House than it was entitled to. That was why the Bill restricted such officers to twenty-five. Rebuking Mr. Bevan, Mr. Eden said that Mr. Bevan's charges against Mr. Duff Cooper were absolutely and entirely without foundation.

When Mr. Bevan suggested having a select committee. Mr. Eden declared: "You have brought no evidence. You come down here and made a most serious charge without a shred of evidence and then you say 'lets have a select committee.' Let us have some evidence." Mr. Eden said that he agreed with what Mr. James Maxton (Independent) Labour had said—that the House of Commons was a pretty clean place.

The Bill was read a second time by 91 votes to ten.—Reuter.

More Chinese Help For India

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The Chinese Consul-General has now made a further allotment of funds received from China for relief work in India. The present allotments total Rs. 1,22,500, and have been made by the Consul-General Dr. C. J. Pao in collaboration with his colleagues and with the permission of the Indian Famine Relief Committee of the Sino-Indian Cultural Association. Further allotments are under consideration.—A. P.

English Daily For Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 11.

Hyderabad will have a first class English morning daily from Monday. It will appear under the name "Meezan" and will be edited by Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Calcuttawalla and published by Meezan Co., Ltd. Besides the English edition "Meezan" will be published in Urdu and Telugu. —Orient Press.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Seven sick destitutes died in various hospitals in Calcutta and Suburbs yesterday and there were 26 new admissions. Eight destitutes were discharged from the hospitals during the day.—A. P.

A VEDIC SCHOLAR

A correspondent writes:—Pandit Motilalji versatile Vedic Scholar of Jaipur, is at present in Bombay and has been delivering discourses on the various aspects of Vedic thought and philosophy. He has founded the Vedic Research Institute at Jaipur on the lines of the ancient universities of Takshashila and Nalanda. After the passing away of his teacher, Pandit Madhusudan Oza, he has undertaken the task of publishing his numerous works and spreading the knowledge contained in them. His interpretation of Vedic philosophy in terms of modern rational thought is as bold as it is unique and comprehensive.

H. H. the Maharajah of Jaipur has donated fifty bighas of land and Sheth Govindram Sekhsaria has donated Rs. 31,000 to the Vedic Research Institute. All interested in the advancement of Vedic studies will wish him success in his noble mission. His address is Mumbadevi Talao, opposite Kansara Chawl, Bombay, 2.

'C. R.' NOT AFRAID OF PAKISTAN

BELGAUM, Feb. 11.

"I am not afraid of Pakistan; if we get Independence it does not matter if India is divided into ten different states as the states under the Soviet Union", said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, addressing a public meeting here on Friday.

By granting Pakistan, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, walls would not be raised between provinces to shut up the flow of commerce education or culture. The Soviet Union had allowed its states to separate if they wanted. This should be the policy in granting Pakistan to Muslims, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, and this settlement must be achieved before the war ended. It could be done, he added, not by magic but by human effort.—A. P.

Women's Status In Hindu Law

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An interesting lecture on the "position of women in Hindu Law" was delivered by Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad, under the auspices of the Government Law College Union, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, presided.

Mr. Setalvad in a learned dissertation on the various aspects of Hindu Law or critically examined the great disadvantages suffered by women under some of the personal phases of Hindu Law.

He was of the opinion that there was every need to bring Hindu Law in consonance with the altered needs of modern Hindu Society.

The present was a valuable opportunity which was not to be missed, he said as Hindu Law was on the anvil of codification.

He exhorted law students, as they were the future lawyers and legislators of India to evince and cultivate an interest in this matter.

Bajaj Death Anniversary

WARDHA, Feb. 12.

The second death anniversary of Late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was celebrated yesterday in the Birla House, Sevagram, under the auspices of the Go Seva Sangh. A spinning programme was held for an hour and a meeting arranged under the presidentship of Mr. Dhotre. Prayers were also offered at the Laxminarayan Temple.—United Press.

MENSO GOVT. REGD.

Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage LIBERTY each Rs. 2. CATARACTO without operation cures cataract. All eye-diseases—Rs. 2 Dr. C. Bhattacharjee, 120, Ashutosh Mukerjee Road, Calcutta. Popular Pharmacy, Bomi Pharmacy, Bombay.

AILING WOMAN
RAJO PILLS (Extra)
REMOVES IRREGULARITY within two days.
Price Rs 15-15-0. As 14 for V. P. P.
DR. GOLE'S LABORATORIES,
49, Girgaon Road, Bombay 4

EXHIBITION CRICKET AT POONA

Bad Fielding Helps Batsmen As Usual

By J. C. MAITRA

The Exhibition Cricket match at Poona in aid of the Bengal Relief and Patiala Memorial Funds may be pronounced as a great success. I do not know the extent of benefit the Funds will derive from it. But from the reports flashed from Poona we gather that there was excellent support from the public—in fact the biggest crowd ever seen there, about ten thousand, was recorded, despite the early disappointments which came in the way. To start with, Amarnath and C. S. Nayudu were unable to take part. Then Vijay Merchant and Amir Elahi were injured early in the game and were deprived from participation in it. Thus the match lost a certain amount of interest. Still there were many stalwarts including the great Nawab of Pataudi, Col. C. K. Nayudu, Prof. D. B. Deodhar and V. S. Hazare in the field to make things hum.

PATAUDI ON COMMUNAL SPORT

But neither the Nawab nor C. K. was able to fulfil the high expectations of the public. This was Pataudi's first appearance on a cricket field in Western India. In fact he has played very little cricket since his return from England to his homeland. This he attributed to the communal character of the chief cricketing event in the country. In a speech at Poona last week he is reported to have said that the sooner we bury communal sport the better it will be for the motherland and all games played in it. The die-hard supporters of communalism would do well to read this message from a sportsman of international repute and take the lesson to heart. It will do them and our sport an immense amount of good.

MERCHANT 'HORS DE COMBAT'

As was expected, the match ended in a draw. There was, however, plenty of thrills to keep the spectators interested in the fortunes of the game till the end. Pataudi won the toss which gave the Indian States XI the right of batting first on a plumb wicket. But Bannerjee administered a rude shock to the States skipper by dismissing two very reliable bats in Prithviraj and Adhikari for 2 and 3 runs respectively. There would have been a greater disaster for them if Merchant had held the catch offered by Hazare in the slips off Banerjee. This batsman had scored only 8 runs then! In trying to bring off the valuable catch Merchant fell down. Not only, did he miss the catch but became 'hoss de Combat'. He could not take further part in this match. Nor would he be able to participate in the Festival Match at the Brabourne Stadium this weekend. Everybody will sympathise with Merchant in his bad luck

LUCKY HAZARE

Hazare was, however, exceedingly lucky. The second 'life' helped him to raise his score to 119 when he was dropped again, Hindlekar behind the stumps being responsible for it. Shinde was the bowler to suffer. Despite these blemishes which are incidental in a game like cricket Hazare played a capital innings for a period of 328 minutes and scored 223 runs including 32 hits to the boundary. He was undoubtedly the backbone of the side which was proved by the fact that he contributed nearly one-half of the States' aggregate collection off his own bat—going in to bat at 54 with two wickets down, he carried the total to 447 for 8 wickets. A magnificent effort worthy of one of the foremost batsmen in the country.

AMIR ELAHI HURT ALSO

The States closed their innings at 477. Pataudi and "C.K.", of whom great things were expected, went down to Sarwate for 8 and 19 respectively. The other batsmen who shone in the States side were Mushtaq Ali, Kishenchand and Indravijayji who compiled 54, 63 and 52 in a creditable manner. There was another accident in this innings Amir Elahi, while batting, was hurt twice in the face by the bumpers of Sohoni and Banerji which necessitated his withdrawal from the match. This was a severe blow to the States, as in the absence of C. S. Nayudu Amir was expected to bear the brunt of their attack. The spoils of the bowling were shared by Banerjee, Sohoni, Sarwate and Shinde. Sarwate bagging 3 for 91 runs. Hazare was mainly responsible for depriving the bowlers of their share of credit due otherwise. Hindlekar was seen to great advantage behind the wickets. Besides the assistance he gave in the dismissal of Adhikari, Kishenchand and Nayudu, he conceded very few byes as the total of 15 extras clearly shows. Still our selectors consider him worthless!

HINDLEKAR SHINES

After shining behind the stumps, Hindlekar played his part as an opening bat exceedingly well. Sticking to the wicket for 173 minutes, he contributed 56 runs. Sarwate went one better as No. 3 batsmen. He scored 95 runs in a stay of 225 minutes. Pity he could not gather the coveted three figures. Slowly but surely Sarwate is proving his claim as an opening bat, apart from his excellent bowling qualifications.

The Rest of India after a fairly good start of 189 for 3 wickets, showed only 211 on the board at the fall of 6 wickets. Rusi Mody, Prof. Deodhar, the skipper, and Khandu Rangnekar falling easy victims to Mubarak Ali. Deodhar was unable even to break his duck!

BRIGHT PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN COOPER AND BANNERJI

It was a terrible shock to the Rest Had it not been for K. C. Ibrahim and more than that for Rusi Cooper and Banerji, they would have suffered a heavy defeat. Ibrahim was responsible for a contribution of 55, which stands as his highest this season in representative cricket. Cooper's partnership with Banerjee produced 118 runs for the eighth wicket, while his own score of 122 surpassed all others on his side. Banerjee was indeed lucky to earn the distinction of a centurian, as he was laid on the carpet twice But he succeeded in raising his side's collection beyond that of his opponents. Mubarak Ali claimed the bowling honours by capturing 5 wickets for 104 runs. It appears that Doctor kept the wickets well as he gave away only 11 runs in a total of 538. He held two catches also.

"NEVER SAY DIE" DEODHAR

After the first innings were concluded it seemed there will be little interest in the contest as the Rest had already surpassed the States' total, and there was little chance of an outright win for them. But the Rest created a sensation by running through 6 wickets for 129 runs. If Vijay Hazare had not turned the tide, the match might have been lost by them. Hazare scored 87 in a total of 280. Thereafter the Rest took things easy. By the end of the day they were five wickets down for 151, Deodhar remaining unbeaten with 75 to his account.

PARSI LADY GETS "RAJRATNA" TITLE

Mrs. Soonamai B. Desai Honoured

(From A Correspondent)
NAVSARI (By Mail).

A meeting was held at the Luxman Hall to congratulate Mrs. Soonamai Bomonji Desai on her receiving the title of the "Rajratna" from the Baroda Government, in appreciation of her varied social activities in the town. It was held under the auspices of the Mahila Vishram and allied institutions, with which Mrs. Desai is intimately associated as an active worker, Smti. Gajrabehen Manibhai Desai, wife of the Naib Diwan, presiding.

Among those who addressed the gathering and tributed to the manifold services rendered by Mrs. Desai in the social sphere, particularly for women's welfare, and also in civic affairs as the only woman member of the Navsari Municipality and as member of the Prant Punchayet, were: Mrs. Dinbai M. Irani, Mrs. Najamai M. Desai. Mrs. Sherbanoo F. Mehta, Mrs. Kusum M. Majmudar, Miss Roda Karai, Mrs. Coomi K Pavri and others.

A purse of Rs. 3,300 was given along with the address. Mrs. Desai, while thanking them all for the honour announced an addition of Rs. 200 to the sum presented, and gave the total amount of Rs 3,500 to the Mahila Vishram Fund

DENABANK

Poona Camp Branch

Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., are opening one more Branch of their Bank at Central Street, Camp, Poona, on Sunday the 20th February 1944.

Denabank will now have 24 Offices.

MAXTON TO MOVE VAIDYA'S CASE IN COMMONS

To Ask Amery To Stop Proceedings Against Him

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Leopold Amery will be asked by the Labourite, Mr. James Maxton in the House of Commons, "Whether he is aware that Mr. Suresh Vaidya, an Indian citizen resident in this country and employed as a journalist having had his appeal as a conscientious objector rejected by the Tribunals is now being court-martialled for refusal to engage in military service. Having regard to the fact that India's participation in the war has been up to now on voluntary basis," Mr. Maxton wants the Minister to "take steps to end the proceedings to compel this man's service."—Reuter.

Anglo-Turkish Staff Talks In Progress

CAIRO, Feb. 11.

It is authoritatively learned in Cairo to-night that Anglo-Turkish staff talks have been proceeding in Turkey recently.

It is understood the talks have lasted over five weeks.—Reuter.

Miraculous Cure For PILES
NO KNIFE
NO OPERATION
ONE APPLICATION OF
PILICON
PILE OINTMENT
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF
Rs. 2|8 per tube with applicator
Mfd. By W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD.
LEEDS—ENGLAND
AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS
NOTE: In case of constipation, use Castophene Chocolate Laxative.
Agents: CASTOPHENE Mfg. Co. Ltd.

DIBNIL FOR DIABETES

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But now comes the new oral remedy DIBNIL. It corrects defective pancreas, liver, nervous system, kidneys and the endocrines. THERE IS NO RESTRICTION IN DIET . . . . The patient can take the normal amount of carbohydrate from the very first day of treatment.

Within a short time after taking DIBNIL the sugar disappears completely and by the time you complete the treatment all the diabetic symptoms and complications disappear and the recovery of healthy colour, appetite and vitality is assured. We earnestly recommend every "doubting Thomas" who has given up all hopes to try a bottle of the unique oral remedy DIBNIL.

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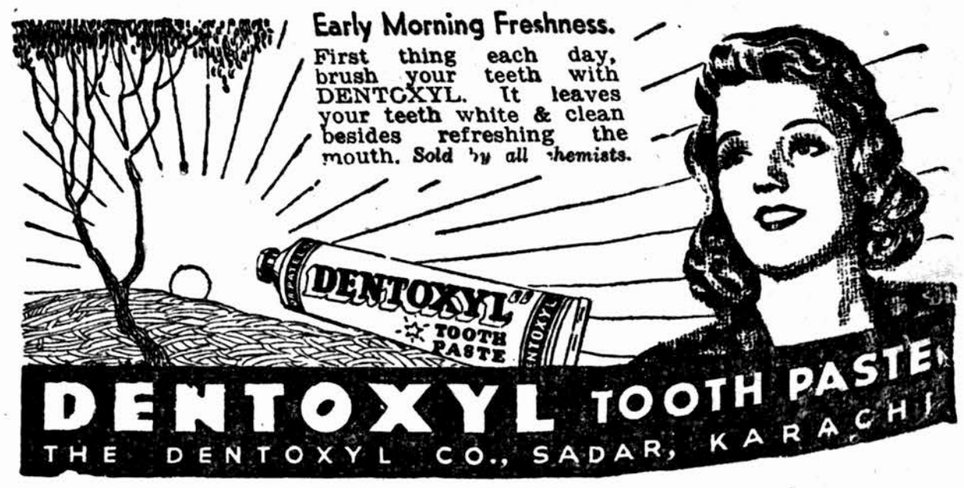
REAY HOUSE, OPP. LLOYDS BANK, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Rs. 15 PER BOTTLE OF 160 PILLS

Stockists:—P. M. ZAVERI & CO. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Early Morning Freshness.
First thing each day, brush your teeth with DENTOXYL. It leaves your teeth white & clean besides refreshing the mouth. Sold by all chemists.



Govt. Controlled Prices of Rs. 1/6/- per Tube. Sold everywhere.

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

In the last Competition, two persons got Rs. 1,250|- each, and others received substantial prizes for submitting entries with two or three mistakes. To secure such prizes, on payment of only 8 annas per entry, is, indeed, very tempting in these hard times; so, in response to the wish of many of our friends we are giving this time "Fancy Dress" Competition which is so simple and interesting that all, young as well as old of both the sexes can take part in it.

The set of illustrations marked A, B, C, depict men and women in their every-day costumes. These persons putting on Fancy Dress are shown in the other set of illustrations, Nos. 1, 2, 3. A man may dress himself as a woman or vice versa. You are asked to pick out each person in his or her Fancy Dress, and if you do so correctly, you will get a substantial share in the prize. For example, the woman in illustration "H" is shown as a man in No. "8". Therefore, No. "8" is entered against "H" in the Coupon. Similarly, you may fill in the rest of the Coupon, and submit as many entries as you like with As. 8|- per Coupon, before Wednesday 1st March, 1944 subject to and observing the following Rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries, will disqualify them.

5 All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will **not** be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9 In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10 This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No 6 dated 12th May, 1941

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12 All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—
COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—
Post Box No 706 G.P.O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 1ST MARCH, 1944

Fancy Dress Competition 13/2/44.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES

Fancy Dress Competition
13/2/44.

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Fancy Dress Competition
13/2/44.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

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Fancy Dress Competition
13/2/44.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Additional Entry Coupons Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-

To be paid in advance.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted introduction to educated and cultured lady (preferably lady doctor), age above 28, object matrimony by a wealthy Hindu doctor (widower) age 41, excellent physique and health, interested in Medico-social work. Socialistic views. Religion or community no restrictions. Write with full particulars—Box No. 4023, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Europeans or Indians, preferably with foreign qualifications and practical experience, experts in: (a) Glass Technology, (b) Tar Distillation, (c) Perfumery, Toilets, Flavouring Essences and allied lines, (d) Manufacture of (i) Wines from fruits and grape juice and (ii) Malt Whisky. Apply with particulars and credentials stating terms expected to Box No. 3998, "Bombay Chronicle.'

Wanted an experienced and qualified electrical and mechanical engineer to hold charge of a well established large Power Station in the Punjab, (having a generating capacity of 2000 kw) as Resident Engineer cum Power House Superintendent. Persons having at least ten years' practical experience of Steam Turbines, Water Tubular boilers and transmission mains and with good administrative capacity need apply stating minimum pay acceptable, before the 1st March, 1944 to the Box No. 7809 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Experienced Watch Repairer. Apply Kumar Watch Co., Ajinkya Nivas, Lady Jamshedji Road, Bombay 16. (4040)

62. TO BE LET

Kashmir, To Let, modern bungalows, last year occupied by highest Ruling families. Also Houseboats. Enquire Hill-Homes Co., Srinagar. 3894

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Get Medical Diplomas by home examination:— Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic, Prospectus free. Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. 3964

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We finance loans to Gazetted Officers on easy terms. Please enquire: Messrs. V. Kumar & Co., Financiers, Post Box No. 11, Poona Cantonment. (3999)

632. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale: Cork Substitute sheets most useful for insulation, refrigeration packings, jointings crowncorks washers, and sanitary fittings manufactured under Government patent, tested and approved by Government in various sizes and dimensions 36" x 12" x 16" available immediately. Place your orders with Industrial Products (India) Ltd., Post Box 49, Delhi. (4024)

Recolour Typewriter Ribbons, manufacture candles and sealing wax. Write for free particulars and prices. National Industries Raoli, Agra. (3983)

4th WEEK! YOUTH'S REVOLT Skilfully portrayed! in Producer KARDAR'S

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Of EVER-INCREASING POPULARITY!

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PAGNIS with DURGA KHOTE
Daily Marathi 10 p.m.
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Song that enchants!
New Theatres' Musical Hit **WAPAS**
KRISHNA
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PUBLIC NOTICES

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SESSION STARTING 10TH JULY, 1944. Four years' course in college and 1 year on practical training in a recognised workshop. Applications for admission on the prescribed form, (available in the College for 8 annas each) will be received by the Principal, Engineering College, Benares Hindu University, Benares up to the 31st March, 1944 only. Minimum qualifying examination is Intermediate, or equivalent with Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry. No student passing in 3rd division need apply. Age limit 21 years, Students appearing at the ensuing Intermediate Examination may also apply. Residence in the University Hostels necessary: monthly expenses about Rs. 80|-. Further details in Prospectus, price Rs. 2|8|-. Cost of Prospectus or Application Form may be sent by Money Order or Postal Order to the Principal. Stamps will not be accepted.

I. N. GURTU,
Pro. Vice-Chancellor,
Benares Hindu University.
(7651)

NOTICE

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Sub-Rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, it is hereby notified that it is an offence for Coal of all description for which priority sanctions have been duly issued by this office to be transferred to any other party or to be used in any other way outside the Scope of the sanctions except under specific sanction obtained from this office.

By Order
CONTROLLER COAL DISTRIBUTION.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR TRANSPORT,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
Calcutta, dated 5th Feb., '44.
(7801)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale Raja's Darning Machines repairs holes in any Woollen Article with wonderful speed and neatness. Simple to use. Price Rs 1|8|- Order with 50% advance. British Motor & Cycle Mart, Ambala. (3960)

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SEVENTH WEEK
ROXY
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.
Daily at 3-30; 6-30 & 9-30.
Reservation 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6 p.m.

NATIONALIST PARTY AND MALAVIYA'S MOVE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that the 'Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly met yesterday afternoon and considered a message from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya conveyed through Pandit Ramakant Malaviya regarding the proposal for calling an informal conference of selected politicians from all parts of the country in March to consider the present political situation.

It is understood that Mr. Ramratan Gupta, Joint Secretary of the Nationalist Party, and a leading industrialist of Cawnpore has been deputed by the Nationalist Party to meet Pandit Malaviya in Allahabad next week and convey the views of the Party and discuss the steps to be taken for convening the conference. Mr. Gupta' may also pay a visit to Bombay to meet prominent politicians there in the same connection.—United Press

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in
HAMARI BAAT
17th week at
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Daily 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Today Matinee 1-30 p.m.

Coming Very Soon—Next Change at the Prominent Theatre!
Favourite of Millions— **MUMTAZ SHANTI** In
BADALATI DUNIYA
Direction: MOHAN SINHA
DANCE & MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA!

A GREAT MYTHOLOGICAL
LOVE-STORY
SET IN THE BACKGROUND OF
MOUNT KAILAS
THAT HAS REACHED THE
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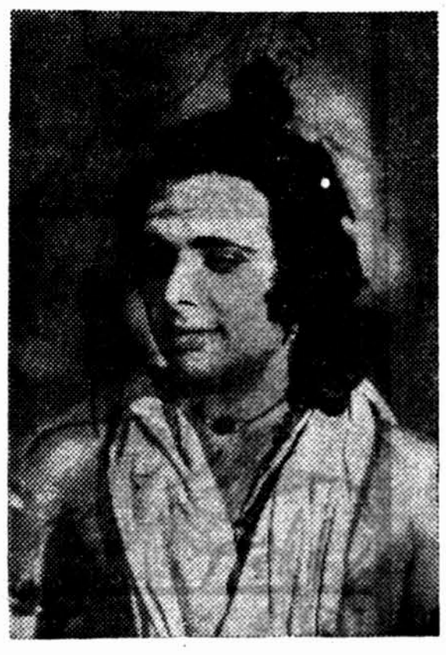

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★ AJIT Release ★
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat. and Sun. Matinee 1-30 p.m.
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Magh Vad 5, 2000.
Muslim: Saiar 17, 1363.
Parsi: Shehrever 12, 1313.
Sunrise: 8-10 a.m. Sunset: 7-36 p.m.
Hightide: 2.16; 14-29. Lowtide: 8-27, 20 05

To-day's Engagements

GUJARATI SANSAD: Mr. Sopan will lecture at Laxminagar Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. Mr. Murli Thakur will preside.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Vocal music by Ustad Bade Gulamalli Khan at the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "The Progress of Man". Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday), 6-15 p.m.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL: The Annual Athletic Sports will be held at the Cooperage to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. Air Commodore F. J. Vincent, will give away the prizes.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: An adjourned special general meeting of the above Association will be held in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m.

IN AID OF 'HABONIM': The members of the Habonim Movement have organised a show in aid of "Habonim" and War Gifts Fund (Ladies' Committee) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m.

THE KARNATAK SANGH: Lectures in Kannada by Principal V. K. Gokak and Mr. Dinkar Desai, at 9-30 p.m., to-day (Sunday), at the Madhyandin Grahmanwadi (Opp. Forbes Hall), Girgaon.

BENE ISRAEL YOUTH CONVENTION: Public Lecture by Prof. P. A. W. on "The place of small communities in the India of to-day and to-morrow", in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: There will be a public lecture by Dr. J. C. Chatterji, in the Anand Vihara, Nair Hospital Compound, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S. T.), on "Lord Buddha's Original Teachings and Their Transformation".

SRI KRISHNA GANA SABHA: Opening performance by Sangeetha Bhupathi Maharajapuram Visvanatha Iyer—(Vocal), Papa Venkatramiah—(Violin) and Kothandarama Iyer—(Mridangam), to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Don Bosco High School, Matunga, (G. I. P.).

LECTURES ON SIVA GEETA: Sjt. Ubhay-Mimamsa Pravin Venkatesvara Dikshitar, President, Shankar Mutt, Bombay, will give discourses on Siva-Geeta, at 9 p.m. daily commencing from Sunday, the 13th inst., at the South Indian Bhajan Samaj, G. I. P. Matunga.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: Sjt. N. Kalyan Krishnan will deliver the second lecture of the series organised by the Friends of the Soviet Union, Matunga-Dadar branch, to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. at the Khalsa College Hall, Matunga. Subject: "Socialist achievements."

"NEW WORLD ORDER": A public meeting will be held at the Madhavdas Amarsey High School, Andheri, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m., when Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "The New World Order" and Mr. S. H. Koreshi on "The Need for Religious Revival" Principal Dr. Bazlur Rehman presiding.

PAREL LEAGUE FINALS: The Finals of the Parel Hockey League will be played to-day between G. I. P. Rly. and Bombay City Police, at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, commencing at 6 p.m. Mr. Minoo R. Masani, Mayor of Bombay, will preside and distribute the trophies. At 5 p.m. Lusitanians will meet Tata Sports Club, in the Lewis Cup fixture.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT: Meeting at Saitan-Chowki, Dadar to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. Dr. R. N. Bhaindarkar and Mr. B. R. Kadrekar will speak on "National Savings Certificates".

FIDAI GIRLS' ORPHANAGE: His Highness Prince Aly S. Khan will perform the opening ceremony of the Fidai Girls' Orphanage at Andheri, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM YOUTH FEDERATION: A public symposium will be held in Urdu at the office of the Majlis-e-Ittihad Taraqi near J. J. Hospital, to-day (Sunday), at 10 p.m. "The subject of the Symposium will be the world I dream of". Mr. Adam Adil will lead the symposium. Munshi Safdarali Saheb will preside.

MODEL ART INSTITUTE: The Picture 'Pardeshi' of Messrs. Ranjit Movietone will be shown in aid of the Model Art Institute, at 10 a.m., to-day (Sunday), at the Plaza Talkies, Dadar.

NEW MODEL HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Athletic Sports to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m., in Nowroji Hill Gardens, Chinchbunder, behind the school, Mr. Syed Nurullah will preside and Mrs. Nurullah will distribute the prizes.

CHAGLA TO OPEN MEENA BAZAAR: The Hon. Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla will open the Meena Bazar organised by the Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' High School, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Saboo Sidick Bagh, Bellasis Road, in aid of the Urdu Library in the School.

The Meena Bazar will be open to women only also on Monday, the 14th and Tuesday, the 15th February 1944 from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.).

SENATE RECOMMENDS DISAFFILIATION

Sophia College Conversion Sequel: Move For Fresh Inquiry Defeated

For the first time since the University of Bombay was founded in 1858, the Senate of that body adopted a resolution recommending the disaffiliation of a Constituent College, at a special requisition meeting on Saturday.

The resolution which concerned the Sophia College for Women, Bombay, was discussed for over five hours. The voting on it had an element of surprise because an amendment suggesting further enquiry was carried by show of hands, 45 voting for, and 44 against. This result however, was reversed on a poll which resulted in 43 members voting for and 53 against. Subsequently, a poll was challenged on the original motion also and it was passed 53 voting for and 41 against.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor presided.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

Mr. K. T. Shah moved "that the Senate concur with the Syndicate in approving the report of the Syndicate Committee recommending the disaffiliation of the Sophia College for Women, and record their opinion that, in view of the resolution passed by the Senate at their meeting held on the 18th August, 1943, that it is desirable to affirm the fundamental policy of the University which is not to permit, in any educational institution conducted by or affiliated to it, any activity which has for its object the conversion of students from one religion to another, and in view of the fact that the assurances given by the Principal of the Sophia College for Women by her letter, dated the 10th February, 1943, have not been observed by her in the spirit, the rights conferred on the said College by affiliation be withdrawn in whole under the provisions of Section 42 of the Bombay University Act."

A POINT OF ORDER

Principal A. Soares rising to a point of order said that the question of affiliation of Colleges was governed by Section 39 of the University Act. This section specifically laid down the conditions under which affiliations could be granted. Section 42 of the Act dealt with the question of disaffiliation. The Act did not confer undefined powers or absolute discretion to the Senate in matters of disaffiliation. He contended that the Senate could take action only on the ground of a definite breach of conditions laid down in Section 39. And these concerned only matters of academic significance.

Mr. B. J. Wadia ruling that the resolution was in order stated that the language of Section 42 was wider and the grounds of disaffiliation which were required to be stated under that Section were not restricted either expressly or by implication.

Mr. K. T. Shah in moving the resolution for disaffiliation said that he had opposed from the very beginning the granting of affiliation rights to this college because in his view, the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus which conducted this college was a reactionary institution.

The Syndicate Committee which had recommended disaffiliation consisted of men who commanded respect for their knowledge, judgment and impartiality. They were lawyers of standing and despite the convention that the mover of a resolution was included in such a Committee, the Syndicate had wisely not included him (Mr. Shah). Therefore the finding of the Committee was bound to command respect.

Mr. Gulistan Billimoria seconded the resolution.

Prof. D. R. Gadgil moved an amendment to the resolution opining that a further inquiry was necessary before taking action on the motion of Mr. K. T. Shah for withdrawing the rights conferred on the College by its affiliation and calling for the appointment of a Committee consisting of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Dr. John McKenzie, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Sir Rustom Masani and the Hon. Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla.

Moving his amendment, Prof. Gadgil stated that there was not enough material to come to a final conclusion and that the procedure adopted by the Committee had given rise to certain doubts.

In the debate which ensued, Principal A. A. A. Fyzee, Principal W. S. Mascarenhas, Sir Rustom Masani, Rev. John McKenzie, Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Prof. S. V. Chandrasekharayya, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Dr. B. G. Vad, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Principal Karmarkar and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad supported the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Mr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, Prof. D. D. Wadekar, Principal K. M. Khadye, Miss N. Contractor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Divetia and Mr. B. N. Gokhale opposed the amendment.

CHAGLA'S INDICTMENT

Mr. Justice Chagla in the course of his speech said that the issue was very simple. Could the Senate countenance an institution which had at its head a Principal who openly and defiantly said that it was her duty to help students to become Catholics? He read out the statement made by Mother Anderson in the course of which she said, according to the Committee: "If a girl came to me as a minor I would ask her to wait until she become a major. If a girl wants to become a Christian against her parents' wishes, I would inform her parents, but I think it is my duty to give her all help to become a Christian by showing her the way of getting over her obstacles."

Justice Chagla said this was an amazing position to take by one who was "loco parentis" to the students. The Committee had tried their utmost to arrive at a compromise. Personally he had tried his best to induce Mother Anderson not to commit herself to that position.

Answering charges of incomplete inquiry he said that they did not enter into an elaborate enquiry because the Principal had admitted a breach of the assurance. He was not very much worried about the past conversions but given the Principal's attitude, he was worried about the future. Even now if the Governing Body was prepared to disown the Principal or give some assurance, things might be settled in a different manner.

MOTHER ANDERSON

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia said that it was wrong to suggest that Mother Anderson had given the assurance at the point of the bayonet. She had one week's time to ponder over them, and it could be presumed that the governing body of the College had put its seal of approval before the assurances were given. Justice Divatia thought that no useful purpose would be served in appointing a new committee of inquiry because it was unlikely that any new evidence would be forthcoming on the subject. It would only prolong the agony.

Principal K. M. Khadye referred to a statement made by the Mother Superior wherein she said: "It is true that Mr. Moos (Director of Public Instruction) told me that the Government had the final voice and that I need not worry." He thought it unlikely that the D.P.I. had given such an assurance. But it was this impression of hers which had put her back up. Principal Khadye asked Dr. S. N. Moos, who was present at the Senate meeting, to explain his position but Dr. Moos remained silent.

AFFILIATION FOR 3 YEARS

As the resolution for disaffiliating the College was carried by the House, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri declined to move on behalf of the Syndicate a resolution continuing the affiliation of the Sophia College for three years "without prejudice" to the resolution recommending the disaffiliation of the College. The resolution was, however, moved by a private member, Principal V. K. Joag and seconded by Prof. Gadgil. It was carried.

Before adjourning the House "sine die". Mr. B. J. Wadia ruled out of order a resolution sponsored by Principal A. A. A. Fyzee on the previous day suggesting the desirability of discouraging the formation or continuance of societies, associations or clubs based on communal, religious and racial lines in affiliated colleges. However the Vice-Chancellor expressed a hope that Principals and students of colleges would abide by the spirit of the resolution.

Ceiling Prices For Exportable Piecegoods

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The ceiling prices for exportable cotton piecegoods will be fixed shortly. As already reported the subject was discussed at the last meeting of the Textile Advisory Board at Bombay when a decision was reached to set up a separate inspectorate for inspection of quality and price of exportable cotton textiles.

This fact, it is believed, was communicated to the African Trade Delegation which concluded talks earlier in the week. It is also learned that internal prices of piecegoods are already controlled in African countries.

NO SUPPLIES FOR ENTERTAINMENTS

There seems to be an impression that as provision of eatables for consumption in connection with a function up to 49 persons is allowed without a permit, the Rationing Department would grant extra rations for such functions. The public is informed that no extra supplies are granted for such entertainments.

JAIPUR, Feb. 8: The Fifth Conference of the Jaipur Prajamandal will be held on May 1 and 2, 1944.

TAGORE WEEK

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will open the exhibition of paintings of Rabindranath Tagore and other Shantiniketan artists to be held from 19th to 25th instant at the Prince of Wales Museum.

The exhibition is being held in connection with the "Tagore Week" organised by the "Tagore Society, Bombay. A long and interesting programme has been arranged including several plays by Tagore, lectures on different aspects of Tagore's life and work, and recitals of Tagor music.

NADASWARAM PLAYERS FELICITATED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A large gathering of men and women was present at the public reception accorded to the Ambalapuzha Brothers, the well-known Nadaswaram players, and party by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj at its premises this evening, Dr. Trivikram presided.

After the welcome speech, the audience was treated to a few notes of the Nadaswaram music which was much appreciated. The artistes were then presented with medals after which the function came to a close.

The "Ismaili"

The special "Birthday" number of the "Ismaili" is published with its usual features of coloured illustrations and articles of topical interest. It is in connection with the celebrations of the birthday of H.H. the Aga Khan, Prince Aly Khan, and Prince Karim Aga, the future successor. Among the contributors are: Mr. F. R. Moraes ('Practical Education'), Mr. Sultan Ahmed ("Planning for Ismailis"), W. Ivenov ("Ismaili colonies in Iran"), Mr. Khandubhai R. Desai ("The true Path"), Munshi A. H. Bobire ("Some practical Urdu words"), Mr. Y. D. Merchant ("Architecture of Gujarat"), Mrs. Mehra M. Davar ("God's Justice"), Mr. V. N. Gheewala ("Unity of Mankind"), Mr. Ibrahim H. M. Mistri (A Short Story). Mr. Aminuddin Vasi ("Raja Todermul's Sons"), Smti. Fatmabai D. K. Fazal ("Health and Child Care"), Mr. R. Hemani ("Africa's Mysterious World").

Girls' College Magazine

We have received a copy of the December issue of Girls' College Magazine (Urdu) issued by Muslim Girls College, Aligarh. It contains contributions from present and old students of College. The number of articles and variety of subjects dealt are an indication of the growth of education among Muslim women.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: The prize-giving ceremony in connection with the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Elocution and Saraswat Samuha (Bombay) Justice Telang Charity Fund and other special prizes, under the auspices of the S. V. S. Mandali, will be held at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, Bombay, at 9-30 a.m. today (Sunday), when Mr. S. B. Rege, will preside and Mrs. Rege will give away the prizes.

A general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League will be held to-morrow at 11-30 a.m. at Sahru Castle, when a Vice-President, a Joint Secretary and ten members to the Provincial Working Committee will be elected. Besides important resolutions regarding Bengal Relief constructive programme, adoption of Urdu as the official language of the League will be moved by Dr. A. H. Kazi. It is expected that the meeting will be largely attended by members from all over the province.—Orient Press.

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TAGORE WEEK IN BOMBAY

19th to 25th February, 1944

* EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF THE POET

Abonindranath Gajanendranath Nandlal Bose, etc.

* LECTURES

* DANCE DRAMAS

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PROPOSAL STILL IN NEBULOUS STATE

Pt. Malaviya On Proposed All-Parties Conference

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, elaborating his scheme of All Parties Conference which is to be held in Delhi in March, said in an interview to the Press that the political and economic situation in the country has caused and is causing widespread distress. Humanity demands, he added, it should be ended without further delay. It is necessary for this purpose he continued, that the representatives of various parties should come together and try to find a solution.

He informed the Press that preliminary consultations to secure co-operation of principal elements in the national life are being held. If such consultations show that necessary co-operation will be forthcoming the Conference will be convened. He further observed that the whole thing is still in a nabulous state.

Malviyaji said that invitations will be issued to all poltical parties in the countr including the Muslim League. It is worth consideration to see, he remarked, if the League refuses to participate. He was, however, confident that such a conference at this juncture will have effect on the Government.

Pandit Malviya paid a visit to the Harijan Ashram accompanied by Mr. Ishwar Saran, founder of the Ashram, to give his blessings to the institution.—United Press.

SAPRU CALLS ON MALAVIYA

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

Sir Sita Ram, President of the U. P Legislative Council, who is on a visit to Allahabad, called on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya this evening. It is understood the talks centred round the proposed All Parties Conference to be convened next month at Delhi.

Pandit Malaviya, it appears, is confident that the holding of the conference at this juncture will have its effect upon the Government.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of Patna University, also called on Pandit Malaviya.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has much improved in health and proposes to go to Delhi in the first week of March.—A. P.

Mahayagna Memorial

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

A memorial pillar is proposed to be erected at the site on the Jumna Bank where the Mahayagna has just concluded. The piece of land on which the central 'Havan Kund' was established is to be acquired. Ashes of all the 101 "Kunds" together with a copy of a memorial book are to buried in the foundation of the pillar which will be made of a combination of eight metals.

The Yagna committee has decided to send Rs. 25,000 for Bengal Relief.—A. P.

BURMA-INDIAN CONFERENCE

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

Contrary to expectations the scope of the Burma-Indian Conference appears to have been narrowed down to a detailed discussion of the village administration, judicial, planning and reconstruction plans and such others for the future well-being of Burma.

Major issues and vital matters of Indian interest are likely to be added not by magic but by human raised only at the future Inter-Governmental Conference in which non-official bodies might be associated.—A. P.

MILLOWNER ARRESTED

SIALKOT, Feb. 11: Sardar Sajjan Singh, a prominent Millowner, his manager, clerk along with the Station Master of the Sialkot Cantonment Railway Station and a goods clerk were arrested by the Railway police under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of selling 'atta' at a rate higher than the rate fixed by the Government and produced before the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. F. C. Webb who released them on bail The 'atta' was booked from the Sialkot Cantonment Railway Station.—U. P.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED AND RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 11

According to a Mandla message, Bhagwansingh Mustagar and Gulabchand Agrawal, two Communist workers, and eleven sweepers were arrested when holding a sweepers' meeting at Mandla yesterday but later released.

CAWNPORE, Feb. 11: It is understood that the Provincial Government are likely to introduce, as an anti-inflationary measure, some form of sales tax in the province. This measure, if adopted, will immobilise at least Rs. 1 crore annually. It is understood that the sum thus realised would be utilised in enforcing rehabilitation schemes

POONA, Feb. 11: Mr. Shanker Rao Borgaonker has been elected President of the Maharashtra Provincial Hindu Conference to be held at Tuljapur (Nizam's State) on March 7, 8 and 9. It is proposed to name the pandal in which the Conference is to be held after Mr. V. D. Savarkar.—A. P.

Political Prisoners In Sind Jails

Government According Special Liberal Facilities

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

In connection with the detention of security prisoners in Sind consequent upon the disturbances of August 1942, inquiries in official circles disclose that the Sind Government has been according liberal facilities to such prisoners compared with some other provincial Governments.

All Congress security prisoners are kept in a separate class known as "Q" class and they are allowed food on same scale as "A" class prisoners or a diet allowance of Re. 1 per day in lieu thereof. They are housed separate from other security prisoners, and are permitted to write two and to receive four letters per week on purely personal affairs. Such security prisoners as are M.L.A.'s are allowed to receive their official post.

Those prisoners who do not use their own clothes and bedding are provided with clothing and bedding equipment allowed to "B" class prisoners. They are permitted to have one interview per fortnight with a near relative, and to receive funds to the extent of Rs. 20 per mensem from friends or relatives for toilet articles and the like. On release and on transfer they are allowed Inter class accommodation by rail and Upper class by sea.—United Press.

RELEASE OF DETENUS

MIRAJ, Feb. 12: Mr. L. R. Shetupale, President of the Deogad Taluka Congress Committee who was detained since August 10, 1942, in the Hindalga Jail has been released.—United Press.

MADRAS, Feb. 12: Mr. L. S. Prabhu, a detenu belonging to South Kanara, who has been brought here from Amraoti and admitted in the General Hospital, has been ordered to be released on medical grounds.—A. P.

SURAT, Feb. 12: Randhir Prasannavadan Desai, M.L.A. (Bombay) has been released from the Nasik Jail unconditionally. He was arrested in connection with the August disturbances in 1942—A. P.

ON MONTH'S PAROLE

BEZWADA, Feb. 12: Mr. Bapinadu, ex-Parliamentary Secretary, Madras has been released from Amraoti Jail on a month's parole—A. P.

HUNGERSTRIKERS IN LUCKNOW JAIL

LUCKNOW, Feb. 12.

Four political prisoners in the Lucknow Camp Jail have been sentenced under the Prison Act for going on a week's hungerstrike last October.

They are Chiranjiva Shukla, Brahmo Deo, Anand Dass and Ram Deo. Shukla was given a year's R. I. and the other three to nine months' R. I. each.

Two other political prisoners, Rameshwar Singh and Brij Lal, have been sentenced to a year's hard labour each on a charge of violating jail rules.—A. P

GENERAL RELEASE FROM UDAIPUR

(From A Correspondent)

UDAIPUR, Feb. 11: All political prisoners detained from August 1942 were released unconditionally on Friday. They include Mohanlal Sukhadia, General Secretary, Balwansingh Mehta and Motilalji Tejavat.

NASIK CONGRESSMEN JAILED

NASIK, Feb. 11: The following Congress workers of Nasik who were arrested on Independence Day for reading Independence Pledge were tried to-day and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment: (1) Sjt. Laxmanrao Mohadikar, (2) Haribhau Shimpi, (3) Vasant Hudlikar, (4) Shankarrao Vadnere, (5) Prabhakar Narvekar, (6) Punjaji Avad, (7) Ratnaparkhi, (8) Sjt. Patil, (9) Sjt Chandratrye, (10) Dattatraya Gavali, (11) Sjt. Dani, (12) Sjt Jain, (13) Sjt. Agarwal. All of them have been taken to Nasik Central Prison

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GRAM FLOUR

With a view to reducing the price of gram flour the Government of Bombay has arranged to issue gram to millers at a specially reduced rate and the millers have agreed to sell the flour at the wholesale rate of Rs. 38-8-0 per bag of 196 lb. inclusive of the cost of gunny, ex-mills. This grain flour will be available for delivery during the course of the next few days.

In view of this comparatively low price of 'besan', it is expected that the prices of such preparations as 'ghatias', 'bhajjias' and 'sev' will also be reduced by the hotel-keepers and sweetmeat vendors. The Bombay Suburban Tea Shop Keepers' Association has agreed to sell the above preparations at the rate of Rs. 0-8-0 per lb.

WOMEN DEMAND LEADERS' RELEASE

No Solution For Economic Situation Without Ending Political Deadlock

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

A plea for the immediate release of the national leaders and a solution of the political 'impasse' is made in a resolution adopted by the Central Punjab Branch of the All India Women's Conference held this afternoon, Begam Pashida Latif Baji, M.L.A. presiding.

The meeting expressed the view that there can be no effective solution of the economic situation without a solution of the political deadlock. The conference appealed to all political parties to build an irresistable unity for the release of the leaders and the formation of a National Government at the Centre based on the unity of the major political parties.

The conference protested against the relaxation of the provisions of the Indian Mines Act prohibiting the employment of women for underground work and urged for the immediate withdrawal of this decision.

The other resolutions protested against the order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and demanded the right of franchise for women in the Lahore Corporation.

A resolution condoling the death of Mr. R. S. Pandit, husband of Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit, was moved from the chair and passed all standing.—A. P

TREATMENT OF NATIONALITIES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Stalin As Author Of Plan

Rarely in my experience has political development in another country excited such lively interest and attention in London as that of the proposal made to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow by Mr. Molotov and accepted by that body to give wide powers to the constituent Republics of the Soviet Union in matters of defence and foreign relations. Since the publication of Molotov's speech in Britain's press, there has been discussion of little else in circles interested in diplomatic and political affairs, writes Edward Montgomery.

It held the first place as a subject of editorial comment in the press as well as in private discussions among diplomats and political observers. Its importance both as a new stage in the internal political development of the Soviet Union and in its effects upon the future relations of the Union with other countries was the aspect most widely recognised and frequently stressed. To attempt to explain away, as German propagandists are so busily and so ingeniously striving to do, a change so basic and so fundamental in the Soviet constitution as mere tactical manoeuvre for short-term political ends is so ludicrous as to be pitiable. But in their very eagerness and volubility to make it serve (their present propaganda thesis that "Germany's Europe is the only defence against Bolshevism," Goebbels' henchmen themselves give proof of their recognition of its importance.

The second point most widely stressed by London commentators—which is in itself an answer to Goebbels—is that this is no new or sudden development in the Soviet political theory and practice or a radical departure from the accepted Soviet policy. It is a consistent logical outcome of the theory of Government which was first conceived more than 30 years ago by Stalin himself and which he has consistently followed and sought to work out in practice since it was first possible to give it practical application in the earliest infancy of the Soviet experiment more than 20 years ago.

It was Stalin's theory of treatment of nationalities published by him in 1912 which first attracted the young Georgian to the notice of Lenin. It was Stalin who was the first to realise that in a territory so great as that of Russia, with such diversity of races, religions and languages embracing more than 180 distinct nationalities, the promotion of unity of the whole and loyalty to the Union could best be secured by encouragement of autonomy in local affairs, cultural customs and traditions. To that end the Central Government in Moscow has consistently striven to foster local national pride and exercise of responsibility and authority by the constituent Republic.

That theory has now met the supreme test of war and vindicated itself supremely. It was the greatest political blunder Hitler and the German High Command have ever made when they assumed that a few military defeats would be enough to bring about collapse of the Soviet system and so make the conquest of Russia a cheap and swift accomplishment. That blunder was altogether apart from their complete miscalculation and underestimation of the military strength of the Red Army. Both proved fatal mistakes.

Instead of falling apart, as Hitler confidently expected they would, the diverse peoples and nationalities of the Soviet Union have risen together as one man to defend the Union of their homelands against the invader and have proved and strengthened their unity and solidarity under the sternest trial.

As many of the London comments emphasise, the very granting of wider rights and powers to the constituent Republics in such essential matters as defence and foreign relations at such a time as this is proof of the confidence which all the peoples of Russia and their leaders now feel in their unity of ideal and purpose—confidence which must resound like a knell of doom in the ears of German aggressors.

NO DESERTION OF CONGRESS

Orissa Congress Assembly Party Leader Exposes Misra's Hoax

CUTTACK, Feb. 11.

Swami Bichitrananda Das, Leader of the Orissa Congress Assembly Party, has issued the following statement:—

"On enquiry it has been ascertained that the statement issued by Mr. Jagannath Misra, M.L.A., about the decision of seven Congress members to join the Ministerial Party was a huge hoax. Five of the alleged signatories have disclaimed it and have declared that they have no connection with the statement and that they were not parties to the statement. Nor do they support the view of Mr. Misra. They are Messrs. Prahalad Rai Lath Bisi Babhar, Bharat Bhai, Punia Naik and Jagat Bandu Singh. Other members are sitting on the fence and do not openly come forward to support Mr. Misra.

It appears that Mr. Misra in his attempt to join the ministerial party, issued a statement without authority and sanction. They disowned him and his statement that they would join the Ministry. They are true Congressmen and their hearts are true to Congress.—A. P.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay Feb. 12.

BULLION: London Gold was unchanged yesterday at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York Spot Silver was unchanged at 44-3/4 cents. The local market was quietly steady with a limited business. Silver after advancing to Rs. 122-4 declined to Rs. 121-14 while Spot Silver was quoted at Rs. 124-4. Gold Ready was quoted at Rs. 71 First Settlement business was done at Rs. 71-15-6 and the next Settlement was quoted at Rs. 70-13-9 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 49-1.

COTTON: The local Cotton Market was quiet to-day with increased selling. March delivery opened at Rs. 474-12 and with the absence of any important demand prices declined to Rs. 472-8 under tired liquidation. Undertone was quiet with no inclination to buy.

Prices declined to Rs. 472-4 and recovered to Rs. 473-4. Closing quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

I C C March Rs. 473, I C C May Rs. 469-4, I C C July Rs. 473.

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton March Contract is below New York March 225 cent points at Exchange Rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay Feb. 11.

I C C March highest 475-1/2, lowest 473-3/4 closing 474-3/4. I C C May highest 472, lowest 470-1/2, closing 471-3/4. I C C July highest 475-1/2, lowest 474, closing 475.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight dated 31st January, 1944:—

LIABILITIES

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000, Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,68,00,000, Reserve and Contingency Fund Rs. 1,20,-00,000, Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc. Rs. 85,13,37,000, Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 14,20,21,000, Total Rs. 1,02,21,58,000.

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities Rs. 19,57,93,000 Loans on Government and Other Authorised Securities Rs. 5,69,43,000, Bills Discounted Rs. 3,47,77,000, Lands and Buildings Rs. 1,03,88,000 Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 10,-24,38,000, Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Papee, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc. Rs. 62,18,19,000. Total Rs. 1,02,21,-58,000.

JAIPUR: It is understood that the First Conference of the Students of Jaipur will not be held as the State has not permitted it.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF WAR ON INDIA

"WAR AND INDIAN ECONOMY", by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Kitabistan, Allahabad.

The economic consequences of the war on India and post-war reconstruction of the country are subjects of the most vital importance to the Indian people. Thinking minds among the latter are anxiously watching economic developments as the war progresses and are keenly feeling the necessity of a well-designed policy and of wise economic planning for the post-war era. The absence of a National Government at the centre is regarded as a serious handicap in this connection. Dr. Rao's book on the subject of the effects of war on Indian economy is, therefore, most opportune. As was to be expected the author has handled his theme very capably. He has, first of all, indicated the different ways in which war conditions effect a nation's economy and has proceeded to examine developments in India from the point of view of the country's best interest as well as their effectiveness in contributing to successful war effort. He shows how this effort would have been far better if India had been economically stronger on the outbreak of the war and its industries, agriculture and trade had been more efficient as a result of an active vigorous State policy. Dr. Rao's discussion of India's transport system, trade, manufactures, currency, government finance and other elements in the economic situation under the stress of war conditions is illuminating and instructive. His treatment of these topics is both critical and constructive. His suggestions as to what the Indian Government's economic policy should be and on what lines post-war reconstruction should be devised and undertaken, are worthy of careful attention. In two appendices he has brought up-to-date his treatment of recent economic trends and has dealt with post-war currency plans. The book is thus a timely and a thoroughly readable publication.

V. G. K.

Improvement Of Indian Agriculture

"LAND AND ITS PROBLEMS"—By Dr. Sudhir Sen, B.Sc. (Econ.), Ph. D., Visva-Bharati Economic Research Publication No. 3, Santiniketan, Bengal.

It is an admitted fact that owing to mass illiteracy, ignorance and poverty, the productivity of Indian agriculture is very low and that economic conditions in rural areas in this country are extremely depressing. The uplift of the Indian peasantry will undoubtedly require a concerted continuous large-scale effort on the part of the State, and the people. Is it, however, a practical proposition in the midst of prevailing conditions, and without radical changes, to introduce improvements of a simple nature in the agricultural practices of the Indian cultivator so as to increase his income and to raise his standard of living? The answer to this question is to be found in the conclusions deducible from the regional investigation, information about which is given in the publication under review. This is a scientific attempt to ascertain the economic condition of people in a number of villages in Birbhum and represents a part of a large research programme envisaged by Visva-Bharati, in a proposed central research institute for the whole of Bengal.

Unlike as in advanced countries, the economic worker in India has not only to arrange and interpret facts but has to collect his own data, in the absence of adequate and reliable statistics supplied by Government. In the present enquiry consierable pains were taken to collect information from villagers—always a difficult task in India—and the same has been considered against the natural and social background of the region studdied. We have an account of the physical characteristics of Birbhum and the peculiar features of its land and of the population. Then there is a discussion of the problem of holdings, followed by a description of the cultivation of paddy, the principal crop of the region. The chapters on the different systems of land tenure and casts of cultivators make interesting reading. The economics of agriculture have been discussed in chapters devoted to the examination of the questions of agricultural labour, costs of cultivation and occupations subsidiary to agriculture. The last part of the publication, dealing with paddy cultivation and the possibilities with regard to its improvement is specially instructive. "If the yield of paddy in Birbhum is lower than the average yield for the whole of Bengal, the yield in Bengal or India is very near the lowest among the paddy-growing countries of the world" The picture of the economic conditions of the region presented by the author is on the whole, depressing But he is of opinion that the situation can be considerably improved if waste is avoided.—greater care is exercised and better agricultural methods are employed by cultivators on the lines followed in Japan and China. His conclusion is that poverty in Birbhum, however serious it may appear to be to-day, is not ordained by nature and that it can be cured by measures of improvement which are, in no way, extraordinary. If other countries have succeeded in solving this problem, there is no reason, says the author, why we, in India, should not do the same. For this we need not only the necessary scientific spirit but also something of the push and drive displayed elsewhere. The numerous statistical tables given in the different chapters and the glossory appended at the end are helpful.

V. G. K.

The Jewish Question

"WE WILL SMILE AGAIN" by M. D. Japheth. Published by the author, at 164, Hornby Road, Bombay.

This is yet another interesting contribution to the inevitable Jewish Question. The author discusses three important aspects of Zionism, viz., Zionism in relation to international re-organisation and co-ordination; Zionism and its significance and potentialities for Jews all over the world and Zionism as an instrument for salvaging the lost souls in the slaughter-house that is Europe.

The subject matter treats of sober and grim facts. The true value of Zionism to the Jewish people is provided in the more known and publicised third part of the text. The author, a keen Zionist, handles the theme ably and reinforces his arguments with pronouncements from eminent people in the East and the West, ironically enough, including Hitler, who states "In hardly any nation in the world is the instinct of self-preservation more strongly developed than the chosen people. The best proof of this is the fact that that race continues to exist."

S. C.

WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ORDINANCE, 1940 by C. K. RAY, B.Sc. B.L. (New Book Company, Bombay) Pp. 147. Price Rs. 5.

This is one of those Ordinances which very much concerns traders and manufacturers. Having regard to the possibility of air raids, Insurance Companies were loathe to cover land war risks and the Banks to advance moneys on goods not covered by war risks. Hence this Ordinance. Besides giving a complete text of the Ordinance (with his notes) and the Rules made by Government on the subject, the author has discussed the law of insurance contracts and questions arising in the practical working The Commercial public will find this book very useful and informative.

Catholic Pamphlets

(1) Preparing For Manhood (S. 179); (2) Marrying a Catholic (Do. 232); (3) The Expectant Mother Looks at Life (S. 178); (4) The Truth of Scripture (Do-231); (5) Pius XII on The Rights of Man (S. 177) (being the Pope's Message, broadcast Christmas 1942).

These are cheap-priced pamphlets issued by the Catholic Truth Society, London, for the benefit of those following the Roman Catholic Faith. Some of them are polemical, dogmatic and over-complacent. The first, thirdly and fifthly mentioned pamphlets, however, will repay general perusal. In his Christmas message, the Pope mentions certain fundamental points for the peaceful ordering of human society and calls upon all men of courage and honour to unite to bring society back into the path from which it was strayed into the world war, the result of having a social order based on unbridled lust for profit and power.

N. H. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU PUBLICATIONS

DHANAK. By Sadiq-ul-Khairi, M.A. Published by the Saqi Book Depot, Khar, Badli, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 180. Rs. 2-0-0.

Some months back we had occasion to review Mr. Sadiq-ul-Khairi's first book of short stories entitled "Shama-e-Anjuman", and now we have great pleasure in introducing his other work which consists of seven interesting stories. Some of these stories appear to have been written in Bombay, for they contain a carping criticism, veiled as well as open, of certain aspects of life as led in this great cosmopolitan city. There is no doubt that the author has made a very good use of his stay in Bombay, for otherwise he could have never been able to describe, with so much vigour, some of the beauty-spots for which Bombay is so famous. So far as the stories under review are concerned it can be safely averred that they far surpass his previous effort in every thing, in the knowledge of human psychology and also in the powers at describing things and scenes. And in all these stories the gifted author demonstrates both these characteristics to a marvellous extent. This is the reason why his stories can be thoroughly enjoyed by all, young and old, man and woman alike. The way in which he describes scenes and reproduces dialogues, is a sure proof of the fact that he possesses a very forceful pen. The introduction is written by Mr. Shahid Ahmad, editor of the "Saqi" of Delhi. The general get-up is quite decent.

JAZBAT-E-MAHIR. By Mahir-ul-Qadri. Published by the Taj Office, Muhammad Ali Road, Bombay. Crown 8vo. Pp. 131. Rs. 2-0-0.

Mahir-ul-Qadri is a well-known poet of the Urdu language and his poems are generally of a very high order, not only from the linguistic view-point but also from the view-point of his method of approach which is as natural as it is simple. The present collection contains a few poems after the style of Iqbal and they are very elevating and soul-stirring indeed. His other poems also, both Urdu and Persian, may be regarded as some of the best specimens of odes.

Z. A. B.

THE KNITTED ZOO: A Book of Knitted Toys By Anne Politzer and Thora Stowell Published by Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1943 Price Rs. 6/8.

Knitting is an intelligent hobby. Coupled with the gift of designing it has tremendous possibilities. Here is a practical book and guide giving instructions on knitting toys not only for the home, but also on a manufacturing scale. It gives patterns of Zoo animals with every detail of cutting the different parts and knitting, assembling and stuffing them to have the final shapely figure of toy animals. The book is well produced with a nice get-up, clear illustrations and some coloured plates. It is bound to be useful to amateur knitters as well as professionals.

N. R. T.

Children's Own Corner

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Yes, you have been longing to hear a story; so here is one sent by Brother Navnitlal B. Desai (16 years):—

Once there lived three brothers. They were serving at different places. One day they began to talk about their respective services.

One said, "No doubt, my master is a good man but the only defect in him is this that he is a miser and does not grant me any leave."

The other said, "You may be right, but my master is a real gentleman. The only reason for which I do not like him is this that he does not give me sufficient food to eat."

The third said, "I am happier than both of you. My master gives me sufficient food to eat and grants me leave whenever I need it."

Thus they began to quarrel among themselves to decide the superiority of their masters.

I laughed at them: "Do you think a master to be good if he gives sufficient food to eat and grants you enough leave and good accommodation to live in?"

"Listen to me now", I said, "I had one fine golden cage in my house. Once I got a beautiful parrot. I myself served him every day. I kept him very carefully in tr ecage. Thus passed two years. Once, the door, accidentally, was kept open by me. He took advantage of my mistake and flew away. I have been waiting uptil now for him to return. He has not returned yet. Why? Was I a bad master? Did he require any more facilities?.....

"No.....!

"Then —— ?

"He liked to be free, independent."

* * *

And here is "Drawing Race", a game sent by Sister Manorama Edekar (15 years), and I am sure you will like to play it:—

All the players are to be provided with pencil and paper, and one is chosen to start the game by suggesting a subject and saying "Go." Say he chooses a man to be drawn. At the word "Go" each player (including the starter) draws a man until the starter says "Stop." The next player then adds a detail such as "He is on horseback." "Go" and every-one adds the horse until the word "Stop" comes from the one who suggested it.

Each player in turn announces the next addition to the picture, starting and stopping the others until everyone has had a turn. Then those who have not completed their drawing are "Out" and the winner is the one whose picture is considered the best.

The great thing is to suggest the most unexpected things, and the finished drawings always cause roars of laughter.

* * *

Will you try this little trick, sent by Sister Perin Masani (14 years), and let me know how far you were successful:—

Twist a sheet of tissue paper very tightly into the form of a rope, and ask your friends if they can tear it in half. They can all try, but they will fail; then you take it and tear it with ease.

To do this trick, secretly wet your first finger and allow it to rest for a few seconds on the centre of the rope until the paper becomes wet; then it can be torn easily.

* * *

Then, a joke sent by Brother Ahmed Yakub (13 years) and you are bound to have a good laugh at it:—

"Come upstairs with me!" cried Ali as he boarded a motor bus with his school chum.

"No fear! It's too dangerous!" said Abu. "I'm going inside!"

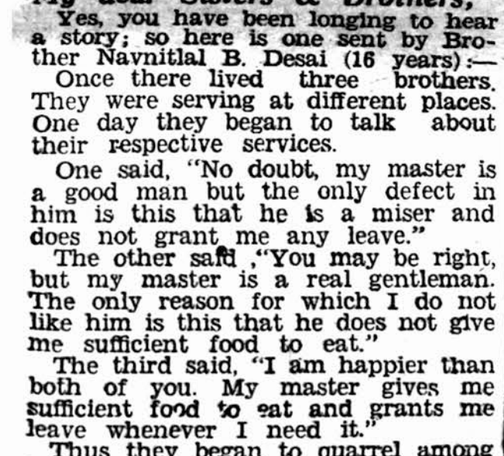
A few minutes later little Ali came down the stairs, looking rather worried, and joined his chum inside.

"You're right about it being dangerous, Abu," he said. "There isn't any driver up there!"

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21.

Sister Sattigiri, Poona (left), and Brother Niranjan, Rajpipla (right)



"A SWEET SMILE"
(Photo—M. Desai)

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"On the 65th of this month, we hear you are celebrating your thirteenth birthday!"

That is how an irreverent young reporter wanted to greet Mrs. Sarojini Naidu when she arrived in Bombay. At the last minute, however, he felt funky and said something about 'ras-goolas' instead.

Being even more irreverent, and safe behind the protective armour of anonymity, the "Chronicler" now repeats his words. For, there was more in these words than an attempt to be funny. Mrs. Naidu *is* as charming today on her 65th birthday as the sweetest thirteen-year old. And to slightly vary the compliment that Ethel Mannin once paid to Bertrand Russel, one can say that merely to talk to Sarojini Naidu is more fascinating than to make love to almost any other woman. It *must* be about her that the poet said:

Age cannot wither nor custom stale
Her infinite variety

Happy birthday to you, charming young lady! Many, many, many happy returns of the day.

★

Patriot, Poetess, And...

Sarojini Naidu is more than a person. She is more than a leader even. She is an institution. She is a landmark of modern India, she is one of the makers of an era in Indian history. The recent Government ban on her speeches and statements shows that even the Bureaucrats and the Imperialists are not unaware of her importance and her influence!

Patriot, poetess, politician, orator, hostess, jail-bird, heart-breaker and housewife, inspirer of the multitude, maker of rhymes and upholder of reason, dreamer of dreams and the disturber of a nation's sleep, idol of the millions and iconoclast—many and varied roles she has played during the 65 years of her life. She has more than a man's courage and yet she is feminine to the core; she can discuss politics, poetry and the pattern of a 'sari' with equal facility. Her love of gossip is only next to her love of the freedom of her country. She is a heroine. And yet she is intensely human.

★

...'Naughty Girl Of India'!

She loves to tell stories about people including herself—even against herself!

She will tell you, for instance, how (many years ago) she was once introduced by the sedate Chairman of a meeting (if I remember right, in South Africa) as the "Naughty Girl of India"—meaning, of course, the "Nightingale of India"!

The title "Nightingale of India" (or *Bulbul-e-Hind*) has adorned her from the days of her youth when her poetry had revealed to the world the beauty and rhythm of Indian life, as also the yearnings and aspirations of the Indian people.

Not only her poetry but also her prose shows the remarkable extent to which she has mastered the English language. When she went abroad, they were amazed at her power of eloquence. When she speaks it is like music—now soothing, now sweet, now inspiring, now rising to a crescendo in an angry denunciation of the ungodly and the unjust.

Next only to her eloquence comes her remarkable sense of humour. In her company there is never a dull moment. Her sparkling conversation is guaranteed to chase the bluest of 'blues away, and she has the uncanny sixth sense of the perfect hostess to know how to put each one of her guests—whether a celebrity or a young student—at ease. When she used to live in Bombay, her suite at the Taj was the meeting ground of all nations of the world where at one and the same time one could meet American journalists, European authors and artists Indian Nawabs and Maharajas, political leaders, socialists, Communists, Trade Union workers, students, film stars, musicians. In the midst of this remarkable conglomeration, she held court—a Queen, indeed, crowned by her own glory and adorned by the jewel of her wit!

★

Symbol Of Unity

But every now and then the "nightingale of India" would be shut up in a cage—whenever the path of patriotism led prisonwards! But even in jail she never lost her sense of humour and her love of life and her company was the delight of all her fellow-prisoners. Since August 9, she was kept in detention at the Aga Khan's Bungalow in Poona along with Gandhiji and Kasturba, and it is well-known that it was she who all along ran that establishment. When Gandhiji undertook his epic fast she nursed and served him with the devotion of a sister or daughter. Of all the Congress leaders, she is the only one who can exchange pleasantries with Gandhiji and talk to him with affectionate 'disrespect.' Only she could take the liberty of nicknaming him "Our Mickey Mouse of India"! Not even the Mahatma is safe when shafts of her wit are flying around. She once told Jawaharlal Nehru: "Jawahar, don't think all these young women who come to hear your speeches are converts to socialism. They only want to look at your handsome face."

Mrs. Naidu once called Mr. Jinnah "the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity." Those were the days when the tall young lawyer was foremost in the ranks of the fighters for unity and freedom. How far, in his later life, he has lived up to the great title conferred upon him need not be discussed here. But there is no doubt that in her own life and outlook, Mrs. Naidu has herself proved the most striking symbol of Hindu-Muslim Unity. In her the two streams of culture have met—as they have met in the cultural synthesis of her country.

Not by accident but by deliberate choice, she has assimilated all that was best in the two religions and their philosophies and literatures, allowing no religious prejudice to bar the doors of her home or the doors of her mind and heart. Before me lies a copy of the collection of her poems, "The Sceptred Flute" and I find in it such poems as "Humayun and Zubeidah", "Song Of Zebun Nissa", "Royal Tomb of Golconda", "A Persian Love Song" "The Imambara" and "The Prayer Of Islam," along with "Damayanti to Nala", "To a Buddha," "A Rajput Love Song", "The Temple" and "Kali The Mother." This universality of poetic interest is only symbolic of her sterling nationalism which is unsullied by the slightest trace of religious bigotry or communalism. No wonder she retains the friendship and trust of even the staunchest Muslim Leaguers.

She is essentially a poet but the freedom movement pulled her out of her ivory tower and landed her in the hurly-burly of political life. And yet she has retained her poetic vision and her womanly grace and, to a large extent, succeeded in softening and mellowing the political atmosphere by the charm of her personality. She has influenced several generations of Indians, given an impetus to the movement for women's emancipation, and her speeches have inspired many an idealistic youth to throw himself into the struggle for freedom. Even Jawaharlal Nehru, to a certain extent, owes his presence in politics to her influence. In his Autobiography he records the mood of the time when he had just returned from England:—

"I remember being moved also, in those days after the Lucknow Congress, by a number of eloquent speeches delivered by Sarojini Naidu. It was all nationalism and patriotism and I was a pure nationalist, my vague socialist ideas of college days having sunk into the background."

★

She Terrified The Police

John Gunther, in his "Inside Asia", pays her a striking tribute and relates an interesting story:—

"How can one possibly imprison Mrs. Naidu's tremendous and aggressively radiant personality in a paragraph or two? One of the great women of Asia, she is a poetess, a revolutionary, a passionate worker for Hindu-Moslem unity, an eloquent orator in several tongues, a politician, a soldier....Mrs. Naidu is an exceptionally dominant individual. The story is that, on one occasion, the police were terrified of having to arrest her, and she visited police station after police station demanding to be jailed; the police, once they had her in jail, dutifully took her advice on what to do next."

★

"A Wandering Poet"

Her political career is a part of the history of modern India. But it is not generally known that she has often served as a sort of "roving ambassador" of the Indian nation. She once styled herself "a wandering poet". But the wandering she has done has been in the cause of her country's freedom

In 1924, she toured throughout the colonies of East and South Africa on a political mission on behalf of the Indian settlers. When she was in South Africa, General Hertzog enquired why her countrymen did not repatriate to their native land. She retorted, "I might as well ask why you Hollanders in South Africa don't return to the Netherlands!"

During her visit to London to attend the Round Table Conference, she addressed a large number of meetings on India's demand for independence. From England she went to America on a lecture tour and charmed the entire continent by her eloquent advocacy of India's cause and did much to counter-act the vicious poison spread by Katherine Mayo's infamous book "Mother India." Referring to this trip, she said:

The moment my boat arrived I was set upon by the live-wire American reporters, who all screamed at me: "What do you think of Katherine Mayo?" I replied: "Katherine Mayo? Who is she?" I think that was her fittest epitaph!"

★

Greatest Woman Of Modern World

The Indian nation set her seal upon Sarojini Naidu's charter of fame when she was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1925. It was a historic session over which she presided as it was at Cawnpore that the Congress came out with a direct challenge to Imperialism. Since then she has been in the forefront of the political struggle and an indispensable member of the councils of the nation's leadership.

It is only in India that a woman can hold such a position. In no so-called emancipated countries of the west can a Sarojini Naidu rise to the highest position in the political leadership. It is inconceivable that a woman will ever become the Prime Minister of England or the President of America. An Indian journalist, during a visit to U.S.A., asked Mrs. Roosevelt if it was likely that the next President of the U.S.A. might be a woman. She —— and all the Americans present—took the question to be a joke at her expense. The Indian had patiently to explain that in his country it was not a joke but an established fact that a woman could aspire to the highest position in the land

In the opinion of this writer, there is no doubt whatsoever that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is the greatest woman of the present age. Compare her with all the other prominent women of the world—and you have to concede her to be the greatest of them all. The Queen of England, Mrs. Roosevelt, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, even Madame Sun Yat Sen—each of these undoubtedly great women owes her eminent position in a large measure to the status of her husband. In the Soviet Union, while many women have contributed to the success of the revolution and the reconstruction and are to-day contributing towards the victory against the Nazis, yet none of them has individually distinguished herself in the same decisive manner as Stalin or Kalinin or Molotov. But Sarojini Naidu has shown to the world that a woman can, by the sheer dint of her own ability and personality, and without in the least basking in the reflected glory of her husband, rise to the highest position in her country.

This is as much a tribute to Mrs. Naidu personally as to the liberating and constructive forces released by the freedom movement in India. It is only against this flaming background of struggle and service and sacrifice that the heroic figure of Sarojini Naidu can be seen in its correct perspective.

Sketch by G. V. Chandwadkar

"The one sin is fear... We are cowards by compulsion... How shall I bring together the scattered, demoralised, and conflicting forces of the Indian people? If only I could destroy this patience of yours!"

—SAROJINI NAIDU